The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5673.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET.
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A GREAT RESULT.

We ask the attention of the public to the following brief statement of facts: It is well known that in June, 1863, Dr. Colton introduced the nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas," for the painless extraction of teeth, and established the Colton Dental Association. On the 4th of February following (1864) we commenced to ask our patients to sign a scroll, certifying that the gas was pleasant to inhale, and that we had drawn their teeth without pain. That we might know the exact number who should sign this paper, we numbered every name on the margin. When we had reached one thousand (1,000,) and without an accident, we thought it a great triumph, WE HAVE THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1869, REACHED THE NUMBER OF FORTY THOUSAND (40,000) PATIENTS, AND WE HAVE NEVER YET HAD ONE ACCIDENT WITH THE GAS? Can any stronger proof be presented that the gas is a SAFE anæsthetic, and that we know how to use it? Here are FORTY FULL REGIMENTS of patients, and if they were marching in single file, allowing three feet for each, the line would be MORE THAN 22½ MILES LONG! We make the gas every day, and for the past two years have used three hundred gallons per day. A large part of our business comes from the leading dentists of the City, (we do nothing but extract teeth,) who know that by long and constant practice we have acquired great skill in the business. Skill perfected by practice overcomes almost all difficulties. To most persons the gas produces very pleasant sensations, while to a FEW it is a pleasure to have teeth extracted by it. We PREFER to give the gas to healthy people, but have given it to hundreds suffering from all sorts of disease, and with no ill effects. We can ordinarily draw from ten to fifteen, and sometimes twenty teeth or stumps with one dose of gas. The SAFETY OF THE PATIENT is the first consideration, the next is to draw the teeth carefully and not mangle the gums. We strive to do the work in the very best manner. Price $2 for first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth drawn at the same sitting. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5½ P. M. To avoid a crowd, come in the forenoon, or call and secure an appointment.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
NO. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK.

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AT THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
NO. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Late Mail Advices by the Steamship Weser.

News and Gossip of the Continent.

Important Political Movements in Italy.

SCENE IN THE SICK ROOM OF A KING.

Queen Victoria's Hurried Visit to London.

Our Own Correspondents' Notes on European Questions.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen Nov. 13 and Southampton Nov. 16, arrived at this port yesterday. The news thus received is later by two days than that at hand by the *Java*.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Freedom of Press and Speech in France—The Dalmatian Insurrection—The French Gendarmerie—Franco-American Postal Convention—Another Cable Project—Festivities at Compeigne—American Consulates Abroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 12, 1869.

The Government is reaping the benefit of the experiment which it is making of allowing full latitude of speech and writing to its opponents. It is literally killing the revolutionary element by sowing dissension in its ranks. All the fierce denunciations which are being hurled against it at the electoral reunions fail to excite the least feeling of alarm in the breasts of those who formerly trembled at the mild Democratic growlings of the period of repression. A wonderful change this, and a great lesson for the advocates of restrictive measures. Even the threatened arrival of LEDRU ROLLIN seems to have no terrors for the timid minded. His manifesto is laughed at as an enormous blunder, and his presence here, under existing circumstances, can only tend to the complete discomfiture of the revolutionary faction which, small in numbers, only acquired importance from the prudence with which a few months back it seemed to conduct itself. Separated from the more reasonable members of the *Gauché* by its absurd policy of abstention at the elections, for such is the effect of the refusal to take the preliminary oath; it has lost its power of doing mischief, and there is now no party in France which is less feared or more ridiculed than that whose representatives, when in exile, were honored and dreaded.

ROCHEFORT, whose absence from the electoral reunions for the last night or two was accounted for on the score of illness, has gone to London under the pretext of inducing LEDRU ROLLIN to return with him. The truth is that his friends were anxious to prevent him damaging his chances of election by his foolish speeches, and prevailed on him to get out of the way until the commencement of the five days previous to the balloting, during which no speaking is allowed. The editors of the *Siècle, Avenir National* and *Temps* have had a meeting to choose a candidate to oppose him, but they separated without coming to any conclusion. To show how completely the Radical Party is divided among itself, let me add that at a meeting held yesterday in Marseilles by the electors of GAMBETTA, he was denounced as sold to the Government, and declared unworthy of their confidence.

In the meanwhile the members of the *Tiers Parti* are acting with consummate prudence, and are resisting all the attempts made by M. ROUHER and those acting with him to induce them to commit themselves to a programme before the meeting of the Chamber. Could EMILE OLLIVIER have been brought to enter the present Cabinet his personal prestige would have been destroyed before he had had time almost to originate a single measure. He has steered clear of the trap, however, and when he does enter an Administration it will be one of his own choosing, and will command the necessary amount of support to carry the reforms that he contemplates.

CANDIDATURE OF THE DUKE OF GENOA.

The news of the birth of a son to Prince HUMBERT and the Princess MARGUERITE of Savoy, which was received here this morning by telegraph, will probably induce a modification of the conditions imposed by VICTOR EMMANUEL on the candidature of the Duke of GENOA. There being now an additional heir to the throne of Italy, the indifference which the King had manifested to the Duke's election may be converted into an earnest desire for it. It is certain that of all the candidates this young Prince suits PRIM best, perhaps because he is of weak character and can be easily ruled.

THE DALMATIAN INSURRECTION.

There are strong reasons for believing that the news which I announced to you in my last, of a secret convention having been concluded between Austria and Turkey, is strictly true. The object of this convention is a mutual guarantee of the territories of the contracting Governments. The confidential dispatch to Baron OREZY from M. DE BEUST, which I forwarded to you the other day, offered pretty strong evidence of the fact, and information which has reached here since seems to fully confirm it. If this convention has been really concluded it may involve very grave consequences. It is a formal violation of the letter and spirit of the treaty of Paris, the object of which was to prevent the isolated intervention of any European Power in Turkey. It remains to be seen how the other Governments which were parties to the treaty will regard this insult and breach of faith.

THE FRENCH GENDARMERIE.

The Government is about to organize in France an immense force of gendarmerie, to be composed of fifty brigades, twenty-two of which are already in readiness. What are we to infer from this? Is it to be considered a peace or war measure? If there is to be a general disarming, as some pretend, this large force of constabulary may be considered necessary to supply the place of the military; if war is contemplated, they will be equally required to supply the place of the Garde Mobile and regular troops. As the measure will be attended with a great deal of expense, there must be powerful motives for it. It is to be hoped that they are of a nature to exclude all danger of another war panic.

FRANCO-AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTION.

It was reported yesterday that instructions had been received from Washington to reopen the negotiations with the French Government in the postal matter. On inquiry, I find that there is no foundation for the statement, and that, on the contrary, the Postmaster-General at Washington highly approves of Senator RAMSEY'S course, and will let things remain as they are until the French Government feels disposed to ask for the renewal of the convention. This will not be accorded, except on the conditions proposed by [illegible]

Senator RAMSEY has, as I believe I mentioned to you in my last, left for New-York, and he does not bear with him a favorable impression of the conciliatory disposition of the French authorities toward our Government and people.

CABLE PROJECT.

I have just seen a copy of an authorization granted by the Dutch Government to the well-known Colorado JEWETT to land a cable in Holland. Beyond this, however, it concedes no privileges, fixes no term for the duration of the grant, and places the *concessionaire* in no better position than other applicants that may come after him. Any one seeking for a similar permission to-morrow would readily obtain it.

I telegraphed to you on Saturday last that the concession of the Belgo American Cable had been signed on the previous day at Brussels by the Minister of the Interior. This is a serious project, and the conditions on which it is granted will insure it cordial support in the United States, as well as on the Continent. As a strictly neutral line, and free from all Government interference, it will command a large portion of the business which the French cable fails to receive, because of its being under the supervision and control of the Minister of the Interior.

THE INVITATIONS TO COMPIEGNE.

Some curious stories are afloat regarding the first series of invitations which have been issued for Compiègne. The invitations include, besides the United States Minister and Mrs. WASHBURNE, five American ladies, three of them unmarried and the belles of the colony. It is stated that when the list was about to be made up M. DE LAFERRIERE, one of the Emperor's Chamberlains, went to an old beau connected with one of the American banking houses, and asked him whom he would recommend him to invite among his fair countrywomen. The party in question, who thinks the mothers are of no account, though he is white-haired enough to justify his paying them some little attention, gave his friend of the gold key a list of several young and beautiful American girls. After consulting this high authority, the Chamberlain, supposing that Yankee customs permitted young ladies to accept invitations without being incumbered by their mammas, sent the invitations as he was advised. They were, I need not tell you, declined. It was only when the apologies were received that it was discovered that a serious blunder had been committed, and the services of the venerable Adonis of the banking house were accordingly again called into requisition to rectify it. I give you the story as I have heard it, and without vouching for its accuracy.

Mrs. WASHBURNE was unable to accompany the Minister, being still closely confined to the house. Mr. WASHBURNE himself is greatly improved in health.

MRS. GRANT'S PURCHASES IN PARIS.

By the same steamer which takes out this letter there goes out a large case bearing the superscription of Mrs. General GRANT. It contains some six or seven thousand francs worth of finery, in the shape of dresses, bonnets, gloves, handkerchiefs, shoes, &c., and as they have been selected by a person of taste, and who knows Paris well, I can promise you that the wife of our President will be one of the best dressed, if not the very best dressed, woman in the United States. Let me add that General GRANT, with his earnest determination to keep his family clear of all such imputations as those circulated against them by the gold gamblers, has taken care to direct that everything purchased by his wife in Europe shall be cleared at the New-York Custom House and pay duty like ordinary merchandise. The strictest orders to this effect have been issued to the Custom House authorities at the other side, and therefore if any attempt is made to circulate rumors to a contrary effect, the statement which I make you, can be relied upon as an answer to it.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

General STARRING has just returned from his tour of inspection of the United States Consulates in France. In a long conversation which I had with him yesterday, I gleaned the following interesting facts, as ascertained in the course of his official inquiries.

Let me premise by stating that there are in this country twelve regular Consulates, viz.: Paris, Bordeaux, Boulogne Sur Mer, Havre, Lyons, La Rochelle, Marseilles, Napoleon Vendee, Nice, Nantes, Reims and Strasbourg, and twenty-six Consular Agencies, namely: Brest, Bayonne, Calais, Cette, Cognac, Cherbourg, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Honfleur, Isle de Ré, Limoges, L'Orient, La Tremblade, Mulhouse, Menton, Morlaix Pau, Rouen, Rochefort, Sable d'Olonne, Sedan, St. Etienne, St. Nazaire, St. Valery, St. Malo and Toulon.

Paris is a Consulate-General and all the other consular establishments in France are subordinate to and compelled to report to it. This year the returns made by the Paris consulate alone in fees, will exceed those of London and Liverpool combined.

The Consular agencies in France as elsewhere, are self-supporting. They receive no pay from Government or compensation, except in fees. The Consular Agents are appointed on the recommendation of the Consuls in whose districts they may happen to be. Our Consular officers compare favorably with those of other countries. Most of the newly appointed Consuls under the present Administration are disappointed and dissatisfied. They find living in France expensive, their pay small, and in some places insufficient to sustain their position or even to support them comfortably. Some will resign, and pride alone will prevent the others from following their example.

The Consular offices are in general well kept, and business is transacted promptly, but not always properly, according to our American notions of things. The great fault is want of uniformity in the forms and modes of proceeding. There are but few Consuls in France, and indeed in Europe, who do not overcharge—that is to say collect a fee in excess of the exact value of the fee in dollars. The amount of this overcharge in France, Belgium, and wherever the franc is used, is from thirty to fifty centimes—that is to say thirteen francs fifty centimes is exacted as the equivalent of two dollars and fifty cents; when in reality it is only thirteen francs, which amount is all that is reported to Government. Most of the Consuls follow blindly in the routine of their predecessors, which sometimes leads them into serious errors, but in general their books and accounts are well kept.

The archives of the consulates are almost in every instance in a bad state of preservation, and in some places the old records have been disgracefully mutilated. One Consul who has been since appointed to a similar position in another country, even went so far as to make for his private album a collection of autographs cut from his consular records from the time of JEFFERSON down to the period of his incumbency.

There is an urgent necessity for a revision of our consular system. The present regulations are too verbose and complicated, and are not always applicable to the cases which present themselves. These regulations were taken or compiled for the most part from an old English Consular manual. The rules and forms were good enough for the period at which the book was published, but owing to the many changes which have taken place in the mode of transacting business and the novel features which are continually offering themselves, it can readily be conceived that this manual is but imperfectly adapted to the requirements of our times.

There is in many places a great disproportion between the amount of business transacted and the amount of salary received by our Consuls. For instance the Paris consulate does more business than all our other consulates in France combined, and will this year yield to the Government a surplus revenue of over $60,000, yet the [illegible] more salary and perquisites though it will probably yield but little, if any revenue to the Government. These anomalies are surely fit subjects for legislation, and when General STARRING'S report is laid before Congress it is to be hoped something will be done, not merely to harmonize and simplify our consular system, but to improve the position of a valuable class of public officers whose labors are in general inadequately compensated.

ITALY.

The National Finances—Austria and Italy—The King Chances for Victor Emmanuel's Dynasty—Personal Movements—The Monarchy of Spain—Parliament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1869.

On the reunion of Parliament it is understood that the Ministry will present three projects of some importance: the fusion of the Bank of Tuscany with the overgrown institution now known as the National Bank; the making of that institution the depository of the Public Funds, and the sale, with the confiscated ecclesiastical property, of other possessions belonging to the State. The Cabinet does not seem to have essentially varied its policy after its several defeats. The proposals again to be submitted, with unimportant modifications, have before this failed to obtain a majority in the Legislature; but an adverse party vote does not seem to be sufficient to make the Administration doubt the wisdom of its measures.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Neither at Naples nor on the northern border, but at Brindisi, the King has agreed to meet the Emperor of Austria. The meeting is to be during the last week of the present month, on the return of FRANCIS JOSEPH from his visit to Egypt. The Brundusium of the ancient Romans, so long forgotten, is rising into conspicuous importance under its new name. Most people will think of it as the convenient half-way house on the road between Asia and Europe, and as the point at which passengers and the mail will first touch Western shores. Few will be reminded, by this meeting of two sovereigns, of the time when HORACE, VIRGIL and VARIUS, three great geniuses of a great age, met there in their journey, of which TACITUS, in his eloquent, annals gives us an account. And of that other scene when AGRIPPINA landed there with the ashes of GERMANICUS, after she had received the last sighs of her husband at Antioch, and was bearing his dust to the Imperial City. In the language of TACITUS, "As soon as the fleet came in sight of the harbor, the seacoast, the walls of the city, and every place that gave even a distant view, were crowded with spectators. Compassion throbbed in every breast. AGRIPPINA came forth leading two of her children, with the urn of GERMANICUS in her hand, and her eyes steadfastly fixed upon that precious object." Brundusium was the port of embarkation between Italy and Greece, and the termination of the Appian Way, and the city in which VIRGIL died. It was one of the most considerable of the Roman maritime cities.

If the meeting of the two chiefs of States should have little in it to recall the remote, it certainly will have much to revive recollections of the recent past. In the experience of the two countries, an epoch of history has been crowded into a period of ten years. But yesterday, Austria was laboring with all her might, and unscrupulously, to get the mastery of Italy; but she failed in the attempt, and the shock of the failure reacted upon her own policy in such a way as to change its whole course. Nations are taught lessons of wisdom by disaster, and no country has learned more than Austria in a brief space of time. Whoever, ten years ago, had prophecied that FRANCIS JOSEPH and VICTOR EMMANUEL would meet on Italian soil in the present year of grace, for a friendly conference, would have been regarded as having lost his wits.

THE KING.

But there has been some danger that the King would not be in condition for this meeting. During the past week VICTOR EMMANUEL has been seriously ill of a sudden attack of pleurisy, caused by a severe cold "caught" in a hunting excursion. The King is risky, and at times almost reckless; for on this occasion he exposed himself in Summer apparel, dashing through brake and brier in a pouring rain. The estimable mother, the Duchess of GENOA, now on her way to Naples to be present at the accouchment of her daughter, the wife of the Prince HUMBERT, has prolonged her stay here a few days on account of the King's illness. Indeed, on hearing of it, she immediately left the Pitti Palace for San Rossore, the hunting box near Pisa, where the King fell ill and still lies.

The question naturally arises, What effect would the death of VICTOR EMMANUEL have upon the immediate future of Italy? I do not think such an event would be likely to affect much what may now be considered established fortunes. The hereditary Prince would succeed to a power such as the Constitution confers upon the Sovereign, with no serious obstacle to hinder the harmonious working of the actual system. There can be no doubt that the King is beloved for his manly qualities and for his fidelity to the country and to pledges long ago given; and while the son could not inherit the prestige acquired by the father by many heroic acts, at moments when character is tried, still, qualities which he is known to possess, and many favorable circumstances, would be sure to obtain for him the help of a great mass of patriotic sympathizers. Italy has only one enemy, Rome; for the love of country of the Republicans has never been doubted. Rome cannot be a friend to Italian unity except under circumstances now impossible; a preponderating influence in the direction of affairs under an absolute system, which the Italians have had the intelligence to condemn. As for the Republic, Europe has not yet reached the point of advancement where that style of political living can be indulged. For a future, perhaps not far remote, is reserved an abandonment of monarchical dissipations for reforms which shall simplify and cheapen government, and give back to the people much wasted treasure. The United States will soon be a Government of 100,000,000 of people, and such a tremendous weight of influence must be felt in the European scale. That influence, great at present, is dreaded by those now greedily enjoying hereditary privileges, certain to be taken away by a juster system of rule.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Several conspicuous personages have gone from Italy to be present at the opening of the canal cut through the Isthmus of Suez, upon which such large calculations of benefit have been made. All are expected back before the end of the month, when Parliament and Bishops' Council will furnish new objects of attraction. As for the last named of these expected meetings, priests of high and low degree are now moving in numbers by rail and sea toward the city and shrine of the Apostle. More than two hundred Bishops are already in Rome, a month before the opening day. The Pope is represented to be in fine plight, both of health and heart, and in spite of increasing fat, is bustling about Rome, alive for a new sensation. Whatever disappointments may come, PIUS the IX. is the last man who will exchange his genial aspect of countenance for a scowl of monastic ill-humor. Of all the sights of the Eternal City, there is none better worth the journey than a view of the Pope himself, with his smile, which blooms with a freshness little less than immortal.

THE MONARCHY OF SPAIN.

The project of making the Duke of GENOA King of Spain gains strength, and such a result is now regarded here as probable. As the Spaniards would not be likely to allow the boy to bring with him many of his own countrymen as members of his Court, the Italians regard with a sort of compassion the forlorn isolation to which the young Prince would be subjected. THOMAS I., King of Spain, would be a novelty, as Thomases have seldom figured among regal names, and with us, at least, it has rather been associated with snobism and the lackey than with royalty. The whirligig of time brings many changes not unworthy of study, and the shuttlecock play between Spain and Italy has been carried on, with interruptions, for fifteen centuries. The ancient Romans conquered Iberia, and that Province gave to Latin literature SENECA, and some authorities have it, QUINTILIAN also. The Spaniards, under FERDINAND and ISABELLA, subjugated Italy, and Naples and Sicily have at different times been under Spanish control. Now the Spanish Crown is to be offered to an Italian Prince; when to be put on, and how long to be worn, nobody knows.

PARLIAMENT.

Senators and Deputies are already beginning to arrive in Florence, although it is nine days before Parliament will come together. It was expected that the King would read a speech at this opening, but his present condition destroys all probability of such a formality. Indeed, the precarious state of the health of the Sovereign is the absorbing preoccupation of the moment.

ANGELICO.

The Italian King and His Faith—A Scene in the Sick Room.

Florence (Nov. 10) Correspondence Daily News.

Whatever may be the vitality of the political constitution of the Kingdom of Italy, there can be very little doubt as to the strength of the constitution of the Sovereign himself. A patient who has been able to resist successfully the attacks of a wild boar, a northwest tramontana wind, a pleurisy, a miliary fever, three copious bleedings, six physicians, and a special attack from a confessor sent by the Archbishop of Pisa, must have a frame of iron. There is no doubt that the recovery of the King is proceeding as rapidly as the illness itself did, and the only fear is lest His Majesty may be too incautious. Of the various details in circulation respecting his illness there are none more interesting and reliable than those published last night in the Pisan correspondence of the *Gazetta d'Italia;* and as they contain a very suggestive episode respecting the King's confession, I cannot do better than give you the following extract:

The illness, which exhibited the most alarming symptoms of a pulmonites in a man who had already an affection of the heart, assumed most alarming proportions on the evening of Friday and all Saturday. On the evening of the last day the medical men did not conceal their apprehension that the august patient might not survive the night, and an attack of syncope about midnight left them little hope of his recovery. Professor CIPRIANI, of Florence, then gave him a glass of wine, and it is certain that from that moment the improvement set in which still continues. As early as Friday evening, His Majesty having been informed by his physicians of the serious character of the illness, determined to perform his religious devotions while his mind was still calm and serene. He begged that a messenger might be dispatched to the Archbishop for a priest. The wife of one of the physicians who attended him conveyed to Archbishop CORSI the wishes of the King. The prelate first thought of Canon IBRAGIA, and then finding he was absent from Pisa, sent the reverend President of the Pisa Hospital, who on his arrival found that His Majesty was somewhat relieved, and the confession was delayed. On the Saturday evening he again wished to confess, and the Archbishop dispatched the Priest RENAI with full powers to absolve His Majesty from the spiritual censures which, according to the views of these reverend personages, he might have incurred. On Sunday morning there was administered the Sacrament of the Eucharist, in the presence of Princes HUMBERT and CARIGNANO, and it was received by His Majesty with profound devotion. As the lungs now began to be somewhat relieved from the oppression which, during the previous night, had threatened to prove fatal, and as perspiration and symptoms of an eruption were visible, the physicians replaced the priest by the bedside of the patient. The following may be accepted as an exact version of the relations which took place between His Majesty and the Church: The priest, before absolving the King, told him that it was necessary he should make an abjuration of the offences which he had committed against the Church. His Majesty replied—"As a Christian I have lived in the faith of my forefathers, and am prepared to die in the same, as a King, imitating the example of my forefathers, I have done what my conscience as a sovereign commanded me to do for my country. I have always distinguished my obligations as a King from my duties as a Christian; as King I have no abjuration to make." The priest, confused by this reply, administered the Sacrament, but on his return to Pisa, and reporting to Cardinal CORSI, the Archbishop, what had happened, he was blamed, and enjoined, on pain of Church censures, to return to San Rossore and demand the abjuration. The priest obeyed, and returning to the couch of the sick man, delivered his message. Then the King told him: "If you come here to speak to a Christian of his approaching end, I will listen to you with calmness and with gratitude; but if you require to speak about politics, my ministers are in the next room." The reverend priest made his way back to Pisa.

I am able to conform, from special information of my own, the accuracy of the above details, and to add further, that very strong remonstrances have been addressed by the Prime Minister, General MENABREA, to the Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa, on the course which his eminence thought fit to follow.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Royal Visit to the City—Scenes in the Streets—Popular Demonstrations—A Quickly Done Task—"Work or Bread."

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1869.

The visit of Queen VICTORIA to the City of London, at the formal opening of two magnificent public works, on Saturday, gratified the loyal curiosity of perhaps a million of her subjects. For two days the railways brought crowds of excursionists. The weather was remarkably fine for November in London, and the crowd in the portions of the town nearest the great works the Queen was coming to open was something to be imagined.

There was not much show. It rained on Friday, which interfered with and discouraged preparations. Still there were many flags flying. E. MOSES & SON closed as usual on the Jewish Sabbath, but left the American flag flying while they went to the synagogue. There were, I should think, a dozen American flags on the route—and I do not remember more than two or three French ones. The streets through which Her Majesty was to pass were carefully swept and covered with a rich yellow sand, which greatly improved their appearance. These streets were also guarded by eight thousand Policemen. They could almost touch hands along the whole route. At many points strong barricades were erected to keep back the crowd. Within the line of Policemen was a line of soldiers. Of these—horse guards, foot guards, volunteers—there were several thousand. In the places where the crowd was most dense, not only were the streets through which the procession was to pass kept clear, but it was almost impossible to see through the dense line of Police and military. Great precautions were taken, but there was not, as far as I could see, any other necessity for them than that of keeping a clear way. There was no demonstration of the poor of London, such as had been threatened. There were no cries for work. It was, just then, the last thing wanted, and when people had half a chance there was no lack of loyal cheering.

At a few minutes past 11, the Royal locomotive, wearing a great golden crown, drew the royal train into the Paddington Station. Her Majesty's suite had come in advance, and were in their carriages; the Maids of Honor, Groom in Waiting, Silver Stick in Waiting, Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse, Gold Stick in Waiting, Lady of the Bed Chamber, and the rest of them, great lords and great ladies. The Queen was also attended by the Nawab of Bengal, in a green turban and great round spectacles, and his two sons, glittering with gold and diamonds. Without a moment's delay the Queen, the Princess LOUISE, Princess [illegible], and Prince LEOPOLD took their seats in the royal carriage; the immortal JOHN BROWN, in Highland costume, jumped up into the dickey behind Her Majesty, hovering over as if to protect her; the word was given, and they set off in a round trot, with a regiment of Horse Guards, through Bayswater, Hyde Park, Green Park, St. James Park, all lying conveniently together—then out into the broad avenue of Whitehall, down past the Houses of Parliament, across Westminster Bridge, to plunge into the poorest and most crowded part of London on the Surrey side. Here immense crowds had gathered in the streets and houses; every available point of sight was occupied—in every cross street there was a strong pressure—but the way was well kept, and the Queen arrived at the south end of the new bridge at 12 o'clock. The trumpets sounded, the barriers fell, and the bands played "God Save the Queen;" the cheers drowned the music; bells clanged from a hundred steeples; great guns were firing from the Tower, and Her Majesty drove upon the bridge, into a gorgeous pavilion, where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen, in scarlet and purple and gold, were waiting to receive her. In the pavilion, and lining both sides of the bridge also, were some thousands of lords and ladies, the invited guests of the civic authorities. The royal carriage drove up to the dais, but the Queen did not alight. A long address was handed to her—not read, and probably never will be. A short answer was handed to the Lord Mayor, and he read it with great pride to his guests at the evening banquet. The architect of the bridge, Mr. CUBITT, was presented, and received a bow from Her Majesty. The Queen was graciously pleased to say that the bridge was open. The whole ceremony lasted two minutes; and then the Queen was kept waiting several minutes longer, while the city officials hurried to their carriages. The people cheered to pass away the time, and had a good long look at the middle-aged, motherly lady in black.

Then on up Bridge-street and Farringdon-street, which form one of the widest thoroughfares in London, past the site of the Fleet Prison, under the Holborn Viaduct, and round to its eastern end between St. Sepulchre's and Newgate, where with more trumpets, more "God Save the Queen," and more brief ceremonies and presentations, the viaduct was also declared to be open. Here, also, were great crowds of people, within and without another great pavilion, and great cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and singing "God Save the Queen" by some thousands of children; but the royal lady could not wait to hear more than a line or two. The procession passed on rapidly, passed up Holborn and Oxford on a full trot, the cheering rippling along at the sides of the royal carriage at the rate of eight miles an hour until it came again to the station, and the *Lord of the Isles* glided off toward Windsor, leaving the crowd still cheering. The whole affair, including the trip from Windsor and return, took a little more than three hours. Never, surely, was such rapidity in such a ceremony.

Queen VICTORIA cannot with any propriety be called a fast sovereign; but I am sure that no monarch ever before made a royal progress, passed in state through a great capital, opened two great works, and made a whole city and metropolis and nation happy, with such amazing celerity. Excepting those in the two pavilions where the royal carriage paused for three minutes, there was but the most rapid glimpse, and no time for a second look. Those who saw the Queen, had no time to look at the Prince and Princesses. They could not help seeing JOHN BROWN, just above her, like a feather in her hat, and more conspicuous with his Scotch cap and tartan. A rather stout Duchess, in another carriage, also dressed in black, was taken by many for Her Majesty, and seemed to enjoy the cheering.

I do not see that there is much more to say about it. The entire absence of flags or decorations at the West End along the route may have had no meaning; but there has been a great deal of hard feeling at Her Majesty's long retirement. The English do not doubt that they have the best of sovereigns, but they want to see a little more of her. She could make London gay and business prosperous if she only would. At least the West End shopkeepers believe that it is one of the functions of royalty to make a gay metropolis and a lively trade; o induce the aristocracy to spend money, and set them the example. Going to the city after an absence of eighteen years, and then driving through it on a full trot, does not suit their notions of a gracious sovereign. But they look forward to happier times in the future. The Prince and Princess of WALES arrived in town from Scarborough Saturday night, too late for the city festival—and too late on purpose, I presume—and drove straight to the Haymarket Theatre. That is a Prince and Princess worth having. They are like the Czar of all the Russias, who arrived in Paris just in time to dine and go to the Opera Comique to see Mme. SCHNEIDER in "La Grande Duchesse." So the London tradesmen are not without hope in the future.

The people out of work, though they wisely refrained from any demonstration on Saturday, commenced one on Sunday. Men in all parts of London solicited signatures to a memorial to the Queen, begging her to send them away out of the country where they can get work and bread. And they implore Her Majesty not to give up their colonial possessions which Englishmen have won for a national possession, but to keep them for the benefit of those who are obliged to emigrate. Of course, all this is intended to inflame Her Majesty's Ministers and Parliament. It is, perhaps, a movement instigated by those who have a project of uniting the whole Empire under one Government, each colony and possession sending representatives to the Imperial Parliament. It is clear that something of this sort must be done, or the Empire will drop away piecemeal. And suppose that India, Australia, Canada and South Africa should, one and all, prefer independence, and England were left alone—with or without Ireland! And that is what must come unless there can be carried out some new scheme of Imperial organization.

There is a good deal of exultation over the success of the royal visit. No outbreak occurred, not a shot was fired; the starving people cheered loyally, or were silent. They did not obtrude their miseries more than usual, and had they attempted to do so, there was force enough to repress any such manifestation. The rejoicings show that there had been a corresponding dread. It is said that the Queen was very doubtful, up to the last moment, about coming. Even when she arrived at Paddington she had a few moments of anxious conversation with one of the officials before she left the train. The report, however, appeared to be satisfactory. But the whole affair was hurried through with nervous celerity. Mr. GLADSTONE was not present. I did not observe one of Her Majesty's Ministers in the procession. It was composed of the Queen and her household and guards. And I have heard it said that it was the refusal of Fenian amnesty which made the Government so conspicuously invisible.

MONADNOCK.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Funeral Sermons in his Memory in London.

From the Daily News, Nov. 15.

The Bishop of London preached a sermon at Westminster Abbey yesterday afternoon, in memory of the late Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, to perhaps the largest congregation that ever assembled within the walls of that sacred edifice, every part of it being filled almost to suffocation, while hundreds, if not thousands, of persons who were desirous of entering could not gain admission. The Bishop took his text from Hebrews iv., verse 11—"Let us labor, therefore, to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief." After an eloquent exposition of the words of the text, in which the preacher showed that they were a warning to those who did not evince their practical belief in the Gospel by seizing hold of the salvation which it offers, and that the rest spoken of was the object of the Christian's labor, which would have its perfect consummation in a kingdom prepared for God's people, he said he had no doubt that, while he had been speaking, the thoughts of his hearers had been on him whose mortal remains were still within those walls; a man to whom at his funeral the representatives of the Governments of two nations had paid the spontaneous homage of their esteem and gratitude. The name of many a man who filled a page in our country's history, or who was illustrious in history, science or art, was inscribed on the monuments around them, but there was the name of no man inscribed there who was more remarkable for his munificence to mankind than Mr. GEORGE PEABODY. He had entered on his rest from his labors—labors not for himself only, but for others and for God. Self-made, and dependent under God's blessing on his own exertions, what his hand found to do he did with all his might, "not slothful in business, but fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Simple in his habits, with no ambition for rank or power, his glory was in benefiting mankind. His work was to acquire wealth; his delight was to expend it for the good of others, and in both countries—the land of his birth and in that of his adopted home—his earnest purpose was to promote the physical well-being of his fellow-creatures. Henceforth the name of GEORGE PEABODY would be the common property of both nations—another strand in that great bond of unity which draws together the people of two nations having a common origin, language and laws, and in whose union and peaceful progress side by side in the work of civilization and social improvement was involved the true welfare, not of themselves only, but of the entire world. The service concluded with the anthem, "When the ear heard Him," (HANDEL;) and after the service the "Dead March" in "Saul" was played by Mr. TURLE, the organist; but nearly an hour elapsed before the Abbey was cleared of the immense multitude that had assembled. Other services were held yesterday, and discourses delivered in memory of the lamented gentleman. At Bishopsgate Chapel Rev. T. SISSONS preached a sermon on "The Life and Deeds of the late G. Peabody, Esq." At St. James Hall, at 3 in the afternoon, Rev. NEWMAN HALL preached a funeral sermon, and at 6:30 in the evening Rev. R. ROBERTS delivered a discourse with reference to the benevolent and estimable qualities of the deceased.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Encouragement for Non-Catholics to Visit Rome.

Archbishop MANNING has received the following letter:

To our Venerable Brother Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster:

VENERABLE BROTHER, HEALTH AND THE APOSTOLIC BLESSING: Having said, in the letter which we addressed to you, venerable brother, on the 4th day of September last, that subjects which had already been carefully examined and decided by an Ecumenical Council could not again be called in question; that, therefore, no place could be given in the approaching Council for any defence of errors which had been condemned, and that for this reason we could not have invited non-Catholics to a discussion, we now learn that some of those who dissent from our faith have so understood those words as to believe that no way is left open to them of making known the difficulties which keep them separated from the Catholic Church, and that almost all approach to us is cut off. But so far are we, the vicar upon earth, although unworthy, of Him who came to save that which was lost, from repelling them in any way whatever, that we even go forth to meet them; and nothing do we seek for with more ardent wish than to be able to stretch out our arms with a father's love to any one who shall return to us. And never certainly have we wished to impose silence upon those who, misled by their education, and believing their opinions to be right, think that their dissent from us rests upon strong arguments which they would wish to be examined by wise and prudent men. For although this cannot be done in the Council, there will not be wanting learned divines, appointed by ourselves, to whom they may open their minds, and may with confidence make known the reasons of their own belief; so that even out of the contest of a discussion, undertaken solely with a desire of finding out the truth, they may receive a more abundant light to guide them to it. And may very many propose this to themselves, and carry it out in good faith! For it could not be done without great profit to themselves and to others; to themselves, indeed, because God will show His face to those who seek Him with their whole heart, and will give them what they long for; to others, because, not only the example of eminent men cannot fail of its efficacy, but also the more diligently they shall have labored to obtain the benefit of truth, the more earnestly will they strive to impart the same benefit to the rest. Earnestly praying the God of mercy for this most happy issue, we desire you to receive, venerable brother, the apostolic blessing, which, as a token of the divine favor, and of our own especial good will, we most lovingly grant to you and to your whole diocese. Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, on the 30th day of October, 1869, in the twenty-fourth year of our pontificate.

POPE PIUS IX.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Council—Overwhelming Influence of the Latin Prelates.

From the Times, Nov. 19.

The *Correspondence* of Rome supplies us with some interesting statistical facts relating to the forthcoming Ecumenical Council, which we would recommend to the attention of our readers, as not unlikely to have some influence on the deliberations of that assembly. The number of prelates invested with the right to a seat in the Hall at the Vatican, and having, as such, received and accepted the Pope's invitation, is said to be no less than 999. Of these, however, not a few belong to the "Missions," or, in other words, they represent neither a clergy nor a people, as their dioceses are *in partibus infidelium*, and they can hardly be ranked among the regularly-constituted hierarchy. The real prelates by right, and not by courtesy, do not exceed 766, of whom 135 are Archbishops and 631 Bishops. Proceeding to classify these prelates by their national or "geographical" denomination, we find that about one-third of the whole number, viz., forty-six Archbishops and 211 Bishops, or altogether 257 prelates—are Italians, having their Sees either in the Papal States or in the Kingdom of Italy. There are, besides, ninety-three Bishops belonging to France and her colonies, sixty-two to Spain and her colonies, and twenty-seven to Portugal, making up a sum of 430 prelates of pure Latin race belonging to Europe alone to whom should be added, as claiming kindred with them, eight-one Archbishops and Bishops from the various States of Spanish and Portuguese America—Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chili, the Argentine Republic, &c.; thus swelling the ranks of these Latin members of the Council to 520, exceeding two-thirds of the whole Episcopate. To confront this formidable array the German or semi-German races are only able to muster twenty-two prelates from Germany, fifty-two from Austria, five from Holland, six from Belgium, and five from Switzerland, or altogether ninety prelates, not a few of whom come from districts in which the German blood is largely blended with Celtic, Sclavonic and other admixture. From England, Ireland and the British Colonies sixty-nine prelates are expected; and these, with fifty-five from the United States, will constitute what may be called the Anglo-Saxon element. The East sends thirty-three prelates to the meeting—from Russia, Greece, Turkey and Persia. If we consider that of the Bishops *in partibus* not a few are Italians, attached to the Pope's household, or filling high offices and dignities in the Pontifical dominions, we shall easily come to the conclusion that the prelates of Latin race will meet their brethren of other blood in the proportion of three to one. It might be urged that Catholicism is almost cosmopolitan; that a priest is a man of no country, and the Church an abstract community, taking no account of national distinctions. Practically, however, it is found that "blood is thicker than water;" and between the Latin and Teutonic members of the Western Church not a little of the old jealousy and antipathy of race has been perpetuated to the present time. As the Reformation of the sixteenth century was provoked by the profligacy and depravity of the Court of Rome and of the Italian clergy, those of the Transalpine Christians who were still bent on abiding in the Catholic fold, when they agreed to meet in council with a view to heal the wounds of the Church, made choice of Trent, though lying south of the Alps, as a point sufficiently removed, not only from undue Papal ascendancy, but also from Italian chicane and intrigue, to allow them some chance of holding their own against the overwhelming numbers of their Southern brethren. Events, however, were too strong for them. Protestantism had gone its way beyond all hope of recall, and the few German and other Northern Catholics, reduced to a mere handful of men, and over-anxious to save themselves in the general wreck of the Church in Germany, were compelled to admit all the pretensions of the Southern majority; and the Council closed on such terms as established the almost absolute and unlimited supremacy of the Pope over the Council itself, and thus [illegible] centuries, revive the idea of a Council, and as the place of meeting is appointed, not at Constance, nor at Bâle, nor anywhere north of the Alps or among the Alps themselves, but in the very heart of priestly Italy, it is [illegible] dent that unless something like fair principles of representation are established those few Northern prelates whose predecessors were unable to hold their own at Trent will be utterly swamped at Rome, and that, indeed, they are only asked to the Papal City to renounce all independent opinion. Unless the object of the Pope in calling together a Church Parliament is simply to put an end for ever to Ecclesiastical representation, matters ought to be so arranged that a vote might be given as freely against him as in his favor.

PROTESTANTISM.

The Anniversary of Luther's Birthday as a Day of Prayer—Views of M. Merle D'Aubigne on its Observance.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Your readers will have noticed that the King of Prussia appointed the anniversary of LUTHER's birthday as a day to be set apart for prayer throughout his kingdom on behalf of the Established Protestant Church in Prussia, and, in view of the approaching Council at Rome, an invitation has come to us from Geneva to request Protestants throughout the world to unite for a similar purpose. As a very wide response has already been given to the invitation, and the Protestant Press on the Continent and in America has taken up the subject very extensively, may I request the insertion in your journal of Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE's letter addressed to me, and of the resolutions founded thereon?

Your obedient servant, A. KINNAIRD.
No. 1 Pall mall East, Nov. 11.

"GENEVA, May 10, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. KINNAIRD: I wrote to you some time ago about the Ecumenical Conference, which it was proposed to hold at Geneva on the occasion of the General Council at Rome.

A question presented itself—Should it be held before or after the General Council? Some thought, and some friends at Geneva were among the number, that it should be after, as it is then only that we shall know what the Council will have done, and what can be said in reply. Our resolution is not to hold our Conference this year.

But is there nothing to be done before the Council is held at Rome? Shall we say nothing when Rome calls us? Do you not think it would be well to have a consultation about it in London while so many of your earnest men are assembled there for the May meetings? The subject is of great importance. No General Council of the Romish Church has been held since that of Trent, in the sixteenth century. On this occasion the Pope has invited Protestants to return to the bosom of the Church of which he is the head.

The present crisis, which agitates more or less all Christendom, renders it important that there should be now a great manifestation of Evangelical principles; for the doctrines thus established are precisely those which are attacked by Ritualism, Rationalism, and other erroneous systems.

The work of the Reformation was arrested in the second half of the sixteenth century. It is time that we should take it up; and the invitation which the Pope has addressed to us furnishes a suitable occasion.

This manifestation of Evangelical principles, to be useful, should be made in every town, even every village, where there is Christian life. Would to God that were everywhere!

But what should be the aim of these meetings? The great doctrines of Holy Scripture should be affirmed, and the urgent necessity of carrying on the work of the Reformation should be pressed upon the Christian public. Is it not time that the men of earnestness, sincerity and noble character now in the Church of Rome should abandon a religion of exteriors, of forms and rites, to receive that which is "Spirit and life?"

Ought we not to try to make Roman Catholics understand that the difference between them and us is this—that they cling to a religion which addresses itself to the imagination or intellect, the essence of which is submission to the Church, to the commandments of men, a dead form; while we ask them to receive a perfect and free salvation by grace to find a living Christ—that "Kingdom of God which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost?"

These are the questions to be opened up; but it must be done without pride, without bitterness, without violence—it must be done in love. When we consider the millions of Roman Catholics who have been baptized in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, but, hindered by the vail of superstition, human tradition and creature mediation, do not know, do not possess Christ, our feelings should be those of sorrow, not anger, and we should beseech them, by the meekness and gentleness of Christ, to come to Him in simple faith.

The Council at Rome will commence on the 8th of December, the anniversary of the promulgation of the doctrine of the immaculate conception. What is to be done at this period? Will it be permitted to me to express my thoughts, which I submit entirely to your wisdom and to that of the brethren assembled in London?

Would it not be well that, in every place where there may be a certain number of pious and intelligent Christians, this day should be devoted to conferences, to which orthodox Christians of different denominations should be invited? Would it not be well that prayers should arise, not only in these conferences, but in family worship and public services, to entreat the only Head of the Church, Jesus Christ, for the illumination and eternal salvation of those who are placed under the Papal yoke?

In these times Roman Catholics and Freethinkers show great boldness; shall we, the Evangelical Christians, be the only cowards?

It appears to me that the proposition of such a manifestation of evangelical principles in Christian parishes would come much better from London than from a continental town, which does not possess the influence of your great capital, the metropolis of Evangelical Christendom.

May the great Head of the Church himself direct your resolutions, and give a great blessing on every effort made for his glory.

Believe me, my dear Sir, yours most truly,
MERLE D'AUBIGNE.

RESOLUTION THEREON, AGREED TO JULY 14, 1869.

A number of friends having met at the house of Honorable ARTHUR KINNAIRD to consider the above letter addressed to him by Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, it was unanimously felt that, considering the startling additions to previous assumptions of the Papacy which may probably be made at the approaching General Council, contrary to the sole headship and prerogatives of the Lord Jesus Christ, it is desirable that the month of December should be specially set apart by Protestant Evangelical Christians throughout the world to pray in private, in families, and in social circles for the priesthood and members of the Roman Catholic Church, that they may be blessed with true saving grace, delivered from all human error, and endowed with full knowledge of Scriptural truth.

Further, it was deemed desirable that, wherever practicable, throughout the week beginning on Sunday, Dec. 5, united praper meetings of Christians of all denominations should be held, and prayer made without ceasing for the progress of the work of reformation now proceeding in Spain, France, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and other traditional centres of Romish influence; and for the deliverance of all Protestant countries from its prevalence or extension, by the abundant outpouring of the Spirit, and the conversion of souls to the true knowledge of a pardoning Saviour.

It was also felt that among special subjects of prayer a prominent place should be given to the following for ourselves as suppliants: The removal of all sins tending to hinder our testimony to the Gospel; the increase of meekness, self-sacrifice, union, faith, and active labors of charity and evangelization; the attainment of deeper knowledge of the Word of God; and the supply to us in more abundant measure than heretofore of that grace of the spirit which combines zeal for the salvation of souls with gentleness to all who err.

No. 2 PALL MALL EAST.

N. B.—This paper may be reprinted and circulated by any person in whose hands it falls.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Another Letter from Ledru Rollin—Henri Rochefort's Opinion of the Exile—Scenes at Public Meetings.

Paris (Nov. 14) Correspondence Morning Herald.

"Citizen" LEDRU ROLLIN has issued a second manifesto to his trusty and well-beloved the electors of Paris. It is published by his organ, the *Reveil*. I translate it *verbatim:*

TO THE ELECTORS: No! notwithstanding urgent appeals, I will not go to Paris during the elections.

Whatever shape it may take, Paris is called upon to return a supreme verdict; the more peaceful it is the more it will strike France and Europe.

That verdict the Empire can only set aside by using force.

Don't you hear already the savage outcry of the Imperialist Press, clamoring for a fresh hecatomb of 10,000 Republicans? Are you not aware that the barracks are filled to overflowing, and that fresh troops are converging toward Paris from every part of the country?

Labor under no delusion. What the Empire wants is a field day.

Now, the sudden arrival in Paris of a man who is doubly a rebel, until your votes shall have released him from the ostracism passed against him, may afford a pretext for a conflict.

If in 1849, foreseeing the dawn of the Empire, it was my duty to attempt a 13th of June, the success of which would have preserved France from so much suffering, so much shame, so much ruin, and the defeat of which decapitated the party in the person of its representatives and its most devoted writers—now that the Empire is in its death throes, to do aught which might lead to the renewal of such an holocaust would be a folly and a crime.

When I refused to come I was told that I would forfeit the sympathy of ardent spirits, just as I had forfeited other sympathies by refusing to take the oath. What care I for popularity in comparison with the success of Democracy!

Popular or not, I feel that the position I have taken up is in strict conformity with truth.

What my views are I thought I had clearly stated. My principle is to procure the self-emancipation of universal suffrage; my tactics consist in this war of sieges, in which the be- [illegible] is still in possession of overwhelm- [illegible]; in carrying my mines as close as possible to the walls under the shelter and cover of the ballot box.

Let there be no confusion! There are two parts to be filled: that which devolves upon you the electors, who would hasten the movement; and that of the Opposition members, who have taken the oath, who, in the Chamber, will have to stand up and fight for it.

Now, the electors of the Third Circumscription, who have already given so great a proof of patriotism by expelling an apostate, (this alludes to the defeat of EMILE OLLIVIER by "Citizen" BANCEL in June last,) have it in their power to give a still greater proof of their patriotic instincts, by making themselves the liberators of universal suffrage. Are they willing, are they able, to do so, at least to try it? If they are, let them say so; my name is quite at their service.

On the contrary, do they mean simply to perform the goose-step instead of striding forward? (*Marquer le pas au lieu d'avancer.*) Let them say so—and lose no time about it. I shall then withdraw my name from the contest.

Surely no one can suspect that I, who have been for thirty years the apostle of universal suffrage—I, who so long ago as 1841 was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having proclaimed it in a constituency of privileged electors—I, who had the inexpressible pleasure of inaugurating it—it cannot be suspected, I say, that I should willingly become a subject of discord, and hamper its free manifestation.

Only it is necessary that the electors of the Third Circumscription should understand that if they vote for a candidate who declines taking the oath, they can pacifically, and without any violence, deal the fatal blow to the Empire, and make their vote an epoch in the glorious *fasti* of Democracy. Health and fraternity.

LEDRU ROLLIN.

It would be idle to comment on whatever M. LEDRU ROLLIN chooses to say; he professes to have invented universal suffrage, but what he really invented was the art of playing on that convenient instrument, and the Empire only carried into practice more cleverly and more successfully the invention of M. LEDRU ROLLIN to manage country voters by means of a system of devoted "Government commissioners."

There was another large public meeting last night. It took place at Batignolles, and was very fully attended. The inevitable ROCHEFORT arrived at about 9 o'clock, and was loudly applauded, although the meeting was composed of far more respectable artisans than the congregations at Belleville and La Chapelle. I spare you the preliminary speeches. ROCHEFORT seemed determined to "come out strong:"

"I will tell you, citizens, what the so-called Liberal papers that attack me, and attack you also, put me in mind of. Formerly in the churches there used to be two pulpits. One of them was filled by the regular priest, who upheld the cause of Heaven; the other was reserved for another priest, who acted as the devil's advocate. Of course the devil's advocate in the end confessed that he was convinced by the cogent arguments of his opponent. Well, the so-called Liberal papers who join the Imperial flunkies in the Press in attacking me have been acting the part of the devil's advocate toward the Government for the last eighteen years. I am savagely attacked by newspapers which depend for their existence on some mysterious financial combinations; they don't object to 'love the country,' but their great aim is to give reasonable dividends to their shareholders. Well, citizens, I also have had a newspaper; it was prosperous enough to yield handsome dividends, but I never cared about that. 'You are going to smash,' my friends said. Well, their prophecy has been realized. I did smash—after ten numbers my great fortune went. But I had the satisfaction of telling this Government we had been doing penance under for eighteen years, what we all had in our hearts. That is why I started a newspaper. The official papers and the so-called opposition prints call me a demagogue—a getter up of *emeutes*. Well, they are wrong. I don't desire an *emeute* for a great many reasons, and one of those reasons is a very good one, viz., that the Government appears extremely anxious for a row. I have been laughed at because I said I would build a hall to receive my constituents, and come to an understanding with them as to the important resolutions we shall unquestionably be called upon to take. Well, let them laugh on. The idea strikes me as a practical one—and I mean to stick to it. And when the other Deputies see that I am in constant communication with my constituents they will have to do likewise. Thus the agitation which is so useful to the people must be kept up. Everything I have ever done has been ill-naturedly and keenly scrutinized. Thus I was sent to London to ask Citizen LEDRU-ROLLIN to come over and see the electors; his success was assured; his return would have had immense influence. Therefore I went to London to try to bring him over. Moreover, I wanted to see if he could be relied on. Well, citizens, I did not find the man equal to his mission. ["Oh, oh," followed by loud applause, and cries of "True, true."] One word more and I have done. I have been reproached at a public meeting with having insulted the Empress. Now, I do not attack women—nay, I would devote myself to defend them if they were attacked. But I spoke of the Empress as having presided at a Cabinet Council, and I had a perfect right to do so. Now, citizens, if you have any questions to ask I am prepared to answer them: fire away."

The citizens evidently had no questions to ask, or, at all events, if they had, they did not accept M. ROCHEFORT's invitation, and reserved their fire. A turgid speech followed from M. LISSAGARAY. He excited great enthusiasm by describing the results of Imperialism, as having been to raise men steeped in vice to the summit of power, and got a warning. At the close of his speech, M. LISSAGARAY threw his arms round M. ROCHEFORT's neck and they kissed each other. This bit of pantomime roused the enthusiasm of the meeting to such a pitch that full five minutes elapsed before quiet was restored. I shall now make a humiliating confession; the room was very hot and close; the odors wherewith the atmosphere was thickly laden had not the remotest connection with the Sabæan perfumes wafted on the breezes from the shores of Taprobana—it was evident that the interest of the evening was over, and I retreated to the street, where presently I had the felicity of seeing Citizen ROCHEFORT get into a cab and drive off amid loud cries of "Vive ROCHEFORT!"

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Relations of the Emperor's Government with the Senate and the Legislative Body.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following Imperial decree, making certain modifications in the relations between the Emperor's Government and the Senate and Legislative Body, in execution of Article 11 of the Senatus Consultum of Sept. 8 last. The *Temps* declares the decree is of a most insignificant character. "The only innovations which it contains," says the writer, "are in Articles 22 and 23, which establish direct relations between the Presidents of both Chambers, in two cases arising out of an application of the Senatus Consultum of September last, namely, the voting of a bill introduced by the Legislative Body, and the acceptation or sending back by the Senate for reconsideration of a measure passed by the elected Assembly. The other articles are identical with those of the decree of 1852, with the exception of a substitution of words. There being no longer any Minister of State, that name has been replaced sometimes by Minister of Justice, and more often by that of the "competent Minister." This change will still further diminish the unity of the Cabinet. The Minister of State, without being a real President of the Council, was nevertheless a sort of chief toward his colleagues, by reason of his right of communicating *ex officio* with the Chambers. The distribution of these functions among the different Ministers will place them all on a footing of equality.

SAINTE BEUVE.

Curious Scene at the "Breaking of the Seals."

A Paris letter in the *Nord*, of Brussels, says: "A curious scene took place at the breaking of the seals at the house of SAINTE BEUVE. The three executors, M. TROUHAT, Secretary to the late author; M. LACAUSSADE, former Secretary, and the notary, were there with the *juge de paix*, when some persons unknown came on the scene. The Judge was about to break the seals when one of them said: 'I am the mandatory of the Princess MATHILDE. I claim in her name a bundle of letters written to the deceased by her Imperial Highness.' A second said: 'I am a Commissary of Police. I come to support the demand, and I oppose the opening of the papers.' The executors, having consulted together, replied: 'Since the question has taken a legal turn the tribunals will decide it. The letters referred to will remain under seal.' A third unknown said: 'I have come from the family of the testator. I oppose the opening of the seals, and still further the execution of the will. We will prove that the testamentary document was inveigled and falsified. It is dated only eight days before death occurred, and we know that M. SAINTE-BEUVE no longer wrote.' From all quarters come people whom nobody knew, claiming to be his parents, among them being a provincial attorney. This promises a fine lawsuit."

Swopping Wives in Massachusetts—Family Arrangements Ruthlessly Interrupted by the Court.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) American, Nov. 23.

The case of GEO. F. GODSOE and ANNIE R. GODSOE, and CHARLES H. LOWELL and SARAH E. LOWELL, all charged with polygamy, were before the Superior Court to-day. LOWELL plead guilty, and the others, who were on bail, not guilty. By consent of counsel, the jury, by direction of the Court, brought in a *pro forma* verdict of guilty, the facts in the case, all that the jury could try, being admitted. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court on points of law, by Mr. IVES, counsel for the defence. It may be remembered that GODSOE and LOWELL, who resided in Amesbury, deliberately exchanged wives with the entire assent of Mrs. GODSOE and Mrs. LOWELL, and Mr. GODSOE was married to Mrs. LOWELL at Portsmouth, and Mr. LOWELL and Mrs. GODSOE were united as man and wife at the same time. The two couples lived together under the new deal for some time before any one interfered with them, and as far as can be ascertained, satisfactorily and pleasantly, but people in this part of the country are somewhat prejudiced against these little arrangements, and somehow the case got before the Grand Jury. The parties are respectable looking young people, apparently between twenty-five and thirty, and the wives are neat looking and far from bad looking. They did not appear to think any harm had been done.

MEXICO.

Semper Idem—A New Style of Extermination—Judicial Contrasts—Coming Commotion—Don Matias Romero—Mexican Finance—Dr. Brinks' Claims—Exclusivism—Anti-American Feeling—Congressional Debates, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869.

It would afford real pleasure to your correspondent to be able to give you some flattering advices with regard to a country in whose success all Americans are so deeply and sincerely interested. Such, however, is not compatible with the requirements of truth, and the same old song of revolutionary "*pronunciamentos*" on the part of the "outs," and military assassinations on the part of the "ins," form, with stereotyped pertinacity, the current topics of the day in this wonderful Republic of Mexico. The amount of political prisoners and supposed "*pronunciados*" shot on capture has become so wofully large as to excite universal alarm, and the Press of Mexico have taken up the cry and made it their own by charging the Government with conniving at this novel mode of extirpating political opponents. The charge is made with a great deal of justice, and there is ample foundation for it. What more convenient method is there in the world for a Government to rid itself of obnoxious opponents than cause the arrest of Mr. A, B, or C, on a trumped-up charge, cause him to be shot down by his captors and then justify the act by declaring he resisted, or, after arrest, attempted his escape? This cute plan, well worthy of the times of *lettres de cachet*, is recommended as magnificent by the leaders of the rabble favorable to JUAREZ and party, but meets with the reprobation of all honest men irrespective of political creed or sympathies. The *Siglo*, in referring to the matter, says:

"Flights of prisoners and their subsequent murder are of frequent occurrence, and great alarm is the result, as no person is exempt from an order of arrest and consequent imprisonment. The custodians assassinate their prisoners under pretext that they attempted to escape. This mode of procedure commenced with ALMANZA and BUEYOS PINTOS in Queretaro, has been followed by that of CUESTA in Tamaulipas, and that of a recording Judge in the State of Guerrero, who shot and hung a poor unfortunate, and lately the *Diario Oficial* informs us that General ESTERES was killed by his captors because he tried to escape. It would be well for this mode of procedure to terminate with the present season, and that for the Winter the Orfano Canal be made to pass through the courtyards of the palace. It would also be advisable to publish in the pages of the *Moda Elegante* the corresponding illustrations of the political fashions of the country."

Other journals follow in much the same strain. I confine myself however to the above short paragraph from the *Siglo*, as the opinion of this latter possesses more weight in Mexico than any other, and as more credence is to be attached to its assertions. No impartial observer of the course of events in Mexico can fail to discover the immense favoritism and partiality exercised by the Government Party in its administration of justice. The summary execution of all adherents to the party opposing JUAREZ arrested, many of them on very flimsy pretexts indeed, for contumacy to the reigning order of things, forms a very striking contrast to its proceedings with regard to the PATONI assassination, and the query is becoming general: "Why is CANTO not tried, and, if guilty, the same fate meted out to him as have to those who only conspired to take the life of JUAREZ." CANTO has openly boasted that not a hair of his head would be touched, as the Government, not him, was responsible for the murder of ORTEGA's lieutenant. The advocates of the Government, it is but fair to admit, treat the above assertion as a base calumny, and flatly deny any participation in, or connivance with, the assassination; but they could wash their hands much more effectually of the odium attached to them, whether justly or not, by ordering the speedy trial of BENIGNO CANTO. The more so as they have shown such indecent haste in the execution of the recent political conspirators against the life of the President.

COMING COMMOTION.

Everything in the political horizon of Mexico augurs a troublous and gloomy future, and all sensible men look with anxious glances toward the time when anarchy will once more assume its fearful sway, preying upon the vital interests of the country and nullifying the advantages acquired during the brief and transitory period of repose it has enjoyed. The want of confidence in the ability of the Government to perpetuate and solidify in fact the liberal institutions which exist only as yet on parchment, is becoming more and more extended. Charges of gross corruption are openly made against the members of the present Cabinet, not by the rabble of disappointed speculators in politics, but by respectable journals and publicists. The charges are not refuted, and it would appear that the accused silently accept the infamy attached to them. Confiding, doubtless, in the strong arm of power and their present mastery of the situation, LERDO and IGLESIAS think suppression a much better weapon to stifle discontent than argument and *militarismo* and judicial assassinations are the aids which they rely on to conjure the difficulties of the situation. Meanwhile the storm of revolution is brewing, and the ranks of the disaffected are being silently but rapidly augmented, rendering revolution almost a certainty.

The *Siglo*, in referring in congratulatory terms to the fact that telegraph lines connect Mexico and Vera Cruz, Guadalajara, Colima and Manzanillo, Mexico to Sisal, Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, Puebla to Jalapa and Oaxaca, Monterey to Saltillo, Mexico to Cuernavaca Pachuca to Puebla, Vera Cruz to Tampico, Zacatecas to San Luis Potosi and Fresnillo, and that in the course of a few years the magnetic telegraph will have formed a complete net work of instantaneous communication with every town of the Republic, says:

"For the establishment of those improvements the glory belongs to the Government. * * * * * * * If those telegraph and railroad lines had waited the helping hand of the Government they would not yet have existed, because it (the Government) does not possess a single idea of good administration. To the Government belongs the glory of dissipating the contents of the Treasury in ruinous subventions; of spending in the repairing of public roads a seventh part of the funds, while the other six are expended on directors and operatives; that the mails exist the same as during the time of the Real Audiencia, with the difference of previous franking; that there are no bridges over our rivers nor moles in our ports; that there is no treasury; that the war of races is desolating Chiapas and the States of the northern frontier. To it belongs the glory of multiplying the number of scaffolds and of many other things which are too numerous to recapitulate."

DON MATIAS ROMERO,

the present *Ministro de Hacienda*, has been made the subject of grave and various accusations, and the dreamer of impossible theories for the financial regeneration of the Mexican Treasury, has so far contented himself by maintaining a dignified silence. The charges were made in Congress on the 21st, by the Deputy JOAQUIN ALCALDE, and are contained under the following heads:

1. Ineligibility of Don MATIAS ROMERO to discharge the duties of Secretary of the Treasury.
2. Mismanagement of the public funds.
3. Connivance with *the* favorites in order to purchase at ruinous rates the funds of the servants (soldiers) of the nation.
4. Being inaccessible to those who have business with the Department, as those interested are obliged to *mount a velocipede to reach the Minister, (andar an velocipedo para alcanzar al Ministro)* from whom they receive a hope of payment never complied with.
5. Not investigating the charges made against the administration of the Custom House at Vera Cruz, contenting himself solely with the excuses of said officer, *whom he has believed on his word of honor.* (The italics belong to the accusation; they are not those of your correspondent:

Says the *Siglo:*

"Each and all of those accusations are very grave, and we cannot conceive why the President of the Republic can conserve such a Minister, nor why the Congress of the Union has not placed Don MATIAS ROMERO at the disposition of the Grand Jury, in order to form process against him.

These things are as scandalous as the conduct of the Minister himself, who has not even taken the trouble to vindicate himself, confessing by his silence the certainty of these charges which would have opened to any private individual the road to the scaffold."

I will confine myself to the above extract from the *Siglo* and take leave of the Mexican Treasury Department by inserting the following pungent anecdote of Mexican politics:

"An old female pensioner, well known in the precincts of the palace on account of her Amazonian feats in ciceroning parties, possessing claims against the Government, presented herself a day or two ago to the Secretary of the Treasury. The interview was rather stormy, and M. ROMERO, growing very impatient at the importunities of his Amazonian interlocutor, thus addressed her, 'Madam, I anxiously desire to resign my position in the Cabinet simply and for the sole reason of not being compelled to listen to you, and I believe I will very soon effect it.'

The countenance of the Amazon assumed at once an expression of painful interest, and with clasped hands and faltering accent she besecched the Minister for the 'love of God not to resign, as such proceeding would render her friends miserable. The Secretary, surprised at this supplication, inquired of the lady pensioner the motive of her request, opposed as it was to the general public opinion, extracting from her the following reply: 'Sir, do not by any means resign your position as Secretary of the Treasury, as you are now finishing your house, while, on the other hand, the new incumbent would have to commence his from the foundation.'"

EXCLUSIVISM.

The war of races, devastating, as it does, the fairest portions of Mexican territory, possesses not half the terrors for the *politicastros* that American colonization, yet wholly prospective, does. The distorted vision of those who see and dread American colonization as a precursor of final absorption, pictures to their diseased fancies the total extinction of the race that slumbered in lethargy while a handful of adventurers (under HEMAN CORTES effected the subjugation of the country—a race who owe their emancipation to another handful of heroes, like ITURBIDE, HIDALGO, MORELOS and others, who loved liberty better than the country of themselves and ancestors—heroes before whom pale the imbecile glories of MONTEZUMA—men who sealed their devotion to liberty with their blood on the scaffold, nor expired whining under the glance of a successful adventurer, like the last of the Aztecs, before whose tomb the modern aborigines fall down in abject adoration.

At the expense of being considered prolix, I subjoin the following extracts from a debate which took place in Congress on the 28th, referring to the effects of American colonization:

J. CONTRERAS—* * * The gentleman would ask where the wild lands existed which were referred to. What are they called? To what municipality do they belong? There are none; neither in Texas nor in Mesilla nor in Upper California. Did they exist when those territories were Mexican, although the United States knew how to find them, to divide them afterward, not among the Latin race, because it is well known what their fortune has ever been under the regime of the Americans?

* * * * * * *

This American Colonization cannot prove convenient for our country, because it contains the germ of future complications which, without any manner of doubt, would prove funereal in consequences to us. * * * The loss of our nationality would follow.

The Citizen MENOCAL—The Deputy LEMUS has said that the "starry banner" would float over more portions of territory which we are going to cede to colonization. * * * What matter is it whether they are Americans or not who come to colonize these districts? Who has said that they must of necessity be Americans? Spaniards, Englishmen, Germans, Belgians and others will come. Have they incurred in those fears in the United States when they threw open their territory to an immigration which increases every day? Because we cede land to the immigrant, does that land cease to be Mexican? Wherever floats our flag, everything has to be Mexican. Señor LEMUS, always faithful to an idea, says that we should not make any concessions to the Americans. Following the gentleman's theory, the easy deduction is that the best thing to do would be to shut up with another "wall of China" all our northern frontier. To shut up our ports to foreign commerce, as all other nations are more powerful than our own.

I am no alarmist, but the above scene in the Mexican Congress ought to have been seen to have been fully understood. Thinking Americans are inquiring of themselves what the result of all this excitation of the animosities of race against the American people will be. Will the massacres of Tuxpan and Cordova be followed by other holocausts of American victims? Truly Mexico has verified the soundness of the old adage—"Republics are ungrateful." Alas, poor Yorick! Alas, poor Mexico!

PORTO CARRERO.

The Tennessee State Debt—Estimated Revenue.

From the Nashville Union, Nov. 23.

We have heretofore collated from the report of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and other reports made to the Legislature, statements showing that the liabilities of the State were over $40,000,000. With but little regard to the indebtedness of the past, let us see how we will stand in the immediate future.

Look at the following figures, showing the condition of the State at the end of the present fiscal year, Oct. 30, 1870, *excluding* the bonded debt of the State proper and the bonded debt upon railroad account:

Interest on State debt due July 1, 1869	$1,100,000
Outstanding warrants against the Treasury, Oct. 30, 1869	298,000
Amount claimed by Messrs. Ward & Briggs, Penitentiary	207,000
Bank of Tennessee notes receivable for State taxes	2,100,000
Borrowed money	160,000
Claims of the United States against Edgefield and Kentucky and Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroads	511,560
Interest on State debt due Jan. 1, 1870	1,100,000
Interest on State debt due July, 1870	1,100,000
Aggregate, Oct. 30, 1870	$6,576,360

It will be seen that this statement includes no bonds, either of the State proper or on railroad account.

To meet this indebtedness the Comptroller estimates that there will be paid into the Treasury from Oct. 1, 1869, to Oct. 1, 1870, as State tax, provided the Revenue laws are not changed so as to lessen the amount, the

Sum of	$1,429,000
From railroads, say	730,000
From privilege tax	57,000
Total	$2,216,000
From this we must deduct for current expenses of the State	$400,000
This will leave balance from receipts into the Treasury for fiscal year 1869-70	$1,816,000

Deduct this amount from the $6,576,560 above stated to be due on 1st October, 1870, exclusive of bonded debt proper, and railroad bonded debt of State, and we have the

Balance for Oct. 1, 1870	$4,760,560
Add to this interest on State debt due Jan. 1 and July 1, 1871	2,200,000
Amount against Treasury Oct. 30, 1871	$6,960,560
Deduct amount paid into Treasury in the same time as above	1,816,000
Balance against Treasury Oct. 30, 1871	$5,144,560

And so we go on from year to year, increasing our indebtedness, unless some remedy is applied to relieve us of our financial difficulties.

Vincent Collyer's Report of Alaska.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 17.

A great amount of ignorance has been enlisted in writing down Alaska. The latest authentic account which we have is from VINCENT COLLYER, who has just returned from that country. He says that the Islands of St. Paul and St. George are alone worth the price paid for the whole Territory. That the annual revenue derived from these two islands by certain San Francisco firms ranges from $300,000 to $500,000.

There are about 70,000 Indians in the Territory. They are far superior to any other Indians found on this coast. Many of them are expert in working metals; they erect houses of framed timbers, occupy fixed habitations, many of them can read, and ten thousand have been under the civilizing influences of the Greek Church, which has translated portions of the Scriptures into three of the Indian dialects, viz.: Aleutian, Koloshian and Techimsean. Many of the Indians talk Russian and act as interpreters.

The officials of the Greek Church say that they are better supported now than they were before the country was annexed to the United States, as the Indians get more for their services. There are not more than 100 voters in the Territory, and not more than 400 white persons, including women and children. Not a single school has been opened since the Territory was purchased; nor did our informant know a single clergyman in active service, other than those of the Greek Church. The fisheries are wonderful; the less frequented parts of the country swarm with deer, and other wild game is abundant. At one place, where it was said the Indians were suffering with hunger, our informant found salmon so plenty that they could be scooped out with small nets in any desirable quantities. Beets, parsnips, carrots and barley are grown without trouble. Far up in the most northern regions at Cook's Inlet a number of fat cattle were purchased for the use of the ship, and were for sale in large numbers. One plateau was found on Kenay Peninsula in about the latitude of lower Greenland, which was about fifty miles square. The whole of this was fit for cultivation, producing barley, beets, turnips, and other food. There is not a sawmill in the whole Territory. There are thousands of civilized Indians, strong and faithful when dealt honorably with, who are ready to work for the most moderate wages. They will make no trouble if properly protected in their rights. A Sitka chief and a sub-chief came down to this port by the last steamer.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The College and the University—A Further Letter from "Alumnus."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot feel sufficiently indebted to my brother, "A Graduate," for giving me the opportunity, which I should not otherwise have sought, to correct a typographical error upon which a portion of his strictures is based. "Sufficiently advanced to do that soon," should have been "sufficiently advanced to do that *sum.*" I will not defend the elegance of the expression, but its meaning is at least clear. Six hundred professional students cannot come from one or even two hundred academic graduates. Hence it follows either that professional schools are eating the life out of schools of arts generally, or that Columbia's academic course is for some reason or other not a favorite one. To say that the "triennial catalogue shows that the number of students this year is quite up to the average of the last fifteen years" is childish as an argument, for what else in this great Metropolis has stood still for the last fifteen years? Population certainly has not, and fifteen years ago the professional schools of Columbia were as nothing; now they are five to one against the school which is supposed to supply them with the majority of their students. To stand still in New-York means to be run over.

My own opinion is that the popular tide is setting against liberal and in favor of professional education, and if so it would not be difficult to prove that it is likewise setting against any true advance in civilization. For technical and professional knowledge without the substructure of a liberal education, does but tend to luxury and the formation, as a general rule, of self-opinionated and narrow-minded men. But the endowments of great educational establishments, schools, colleges, or universities, were hardly given to aid them in swimming with the popular tide. That can be done without such aid. Endowments were given, are always given, and Columbia's are no exception, as her early history would show, to assist the endowed institution, whatever it may be, in assuming and maintaining a stand from which it can take an unbiased view of the necessities of the hour and of the future, and if it cannot lead public opinion, at least maintain itself till the tide turns.

It is pleasant to find "A Graduate" agreeing "that the removal of the College to some point out of the City would, no doubt, be a benefit to it;" but he misapprehends the plan when he says that "the advantages mentioned are just the thing most likely to reduce the College to the level of a preparatory school." If students are away from home they must board somewhere; it must either be in college commons, where all—many hundreds—are together, or in private boarding houses, or in a number of licensed halls. The first requires either boarding school or military discipline, the second treats them as professional students whose characters and plans in life are formed, the third presupposes that some training and discipline of the character may not be entirely unnecessary or objectionable, between the ages of fourteen and nineteen, when most of our young men go through the mental discipline of the undergraduate course.

These halls would not necessarily be under the charge of Professors, or even of college tutors. Any well-approved and learned man, willing to come under the university discipline, might be allowed to open one for the boarding, care and private instruction of as many students as he could get, and every student not living at home might be required to board at one or other of such halls. Such was the origin of the halls and colleges of the two Universities of England, and it is a question whether it would not have been better for the Universities had they retained more of their original character.

Undoubtedly the whole subject of the training of young men is surrounded with difficulties, and colleges, like parents, are beginning to cut the knots they have lost the patience to untie. All discipline is now called "childish," and the boy who but yesterday had to be kept in for a fault, is told to-day (what a simple untruth!) that he is now a man, capable of governing and disciplining himself.

"The possibilities of bad company from 2 to 6" ought not to need explanation to "A Graduate," but even so I will venture to say it does not to any undergraduate. Two to six is supposed to represent the hours of freedom between college lectures and home dinner. In old times Columbia encouraged ball playing for at least a portion of this time, and on many an occasion did President and Professor encourage the healthful and manly amusement by their presence. But these "boyish" days have passed, and the "manly" ones have come when the undergraduates saunter off at the close of lectures in parties of three or more for a walk in Fifth-avenue, a billiard room, a private card party, or a drinking place. Manly amusements are no longer encouraged, partly from the necessities of position, and those who are not what is called "reading men" naturally fall into bad company, and not unfrequently then lay the foundation of bad habits. At 6 for the first time since breakfast such meet their families, and few are the fathers who are ever admitted into a full knowledge of their sons' occupation of time from 2 to 6. Undergraduates are not as professional students, who feel the importance of every moment of time, nor have the college authorities any right to suppose that they ever will be. It may not be for them to exercise all the delicate discipline and important training that is then necessary, but it is their duty to provide the proper machinery for it.

If "A Graduate" was a father residing in the interior of the State anxious that his son of 15 should for the next four years avail himself of the advantages of Columbia's academic course, he could I think appreciate better than he now seems to be able to do, the importance of some provision for the moral discipline and training of the undergraduates.

It is undoubtedly true that Columbia is expanding into a university, and all that is here asked is that she should not attempt to leave a moral vacuum where stood the college.

AN ALUMNUS.

The System of Discipline in Columbia College—Letter from Another Alumnus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in your issue of to-day a communication from "A Graduate of Columbia," on a part of which pray allow an old "Columbiad" to make a few criticisms. That portion of his letter which deals with the eccentricities of "An Alumnus" meets with my hearty commendation, but when he comes to an eulogy on the late changes in the system of discipline in the College, I must enter my dissent.

What was the change? Why, briefly, this: Formerly, students were marked for each recitation during the term. At the semi-annual examination, marks were also given, the maximum attainable at examination being equal to half the maximum attainable throughout the term, and the marks of term and examination were added together to arrive at the standing. This has all been swept away, and the standing now depends entirely on examination.

Now, the practical result of the present system is, and must be, this: A young man of high susceptibility and nervousness can never show to much advantage at examination. No matter how thorough his study may have been; no matter how intelligent he may be, nervousness and bashfulness will produce a bad effect upon him. On the other hand, a man with plenty of "cheek" will rattle ahead glibly enough, even though his only preparation has been persistent cramming for six days before examination. I know, in my days, the best scholars were often excited and nervous at examination, though only one third of their marks depended on it. How much more must it be the case, when the student feels that his entire position hangs on the effort of that one day?

Such has already been the result. A Professor of the College told me that, at the last examination, one of the most brilliant men of his class, the son of one of our most distinguished citizens, failed miserably, entirely and solely from the effects of nervous excitement. His previous standing had been admirable, but the new rule made that of no avail whatever, and his standing was determined by his failure at examination. Such things are not right, and no amount of talking about "independence" and "individual responsibility" can persuade us that they are. And it is idle to argue, as "A Graduate" does, that "this is the university system in all countries." We must not fail to note the distinguishing fact that our college students are very much younger than those of Europe. I am very sure that the average age of graduation from Columbia is not as much as 21 years. It would be absurd to apply to delicate and nervous boys of 17 or 18 the same rules which govern the bearded "schlagers" of Berlin or Gottingen.

Of course, examinations ought to count for something in determining the standing—and so they did under the old system. Perhaps the method adopted at West Point is the best, and I don't suppose it will be objected that West Point has produced nothing but "school boys," or men devoid of "the sense of individual responsibility." There, every cadet is carefully marked for each recitation, and at the close of each term the average of these marks is struck. Then, each examination takes place in the presence of the whole Faculty, and each Professor has before him a paper containing the average standing of all of the cadets. Each professor listens to the examination, compares it with the average standing and thus fixes what he deems the proper mark to give the cadet for the whole term. Then, by the suffrages of all the professors, the [illegible] as perfectly as [illegible] it. The standing throughout [illegible] and the standing at examination are both elements in striking the final average, and the result does not depend upon the whim of the professor—thus doing away with, or at least remedying, dangers arising from favoritism, which is possible, and the fallibility of judgment, which is inevitable.

I must apologize for making my letter so long, but I sincerely love my "Alma Mater," and am sorry to see her adopting a system which I cannot but think injurious. The authorities of the College seem disposed to make sweeping alterations in the entire system; perhaps they had better pause a little and recollect that

"They stumble who run fast."

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869. '66.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Prohibition Question—Another Letter from Carl Benson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot admit that B.'s quotation either "proves prohibitory legislation indispensably necessary in England," or diminishes the "force" of my objection to "Prohibition's" comparison. The matter under discussion is so important that I shall offer no apology for writing about it at some length. It is one of the great questions, probably *the* great question of our future. More immediate and pressing issues there are, such as the tariff and specie payments; but at least these are tending to a result; we see land ahead, though it may take time and hard rowing to reach it, whereas the prohibition troubles are only just beginning. The subject is every day becoming more complicated; it is mixed up with the woman question more than most people suppose, and it derives additional importance from the progress of religious skepticism. When men reject Christianity, or only accept some very loose and vague form of it, without any definite creed, as they must believe something, they are predisposed to take up some ascetic or quasi moral principle, and make it do duty for religion.

The first slip made by B. in his English extract, and his inferences from it, is a favorite fallacy of popular writers—the fallacy of accumulatism. A large sum is enunciated, (and large sums are easy to find in modern society, with its extensive commercial relations;) the aggregate amount so strikes an impulsive and impressionable reader that he is ready to embrace, without scrutiny, any remedy which promises to expel so huge a disease. Mr. PARTON made large use of this fallacy in his paper on tobacco. Mr. VAUGHAN DARLING (a young Philadelphian, whose name is not now so well known in the world of letters as I venture to predict it will be before many years have passed) answered him with some statistics of hair pins and kid gloves, enough to start the girl of the period out of her boots, and make the coming man take a premature vow of celibacy. Fifty years ago COBBETT drew out a terrible indictment against tea, and the waste of time and money among the laboring classes of England which it caused. His statistics were as accurate and as relevant as those of our aquarians. The opposite fallacy, that of distribution, is also a popular one. Thus, when we object to the tax on salt, we are told that it only makes a difference of a few cents in a barrel. Thus, the English Tories laughed at our colonial ancestors who objected to paying three pence a pound on tea. We must always be on our guard when statistics make their appearance against these two opposite fallacies, and always be ready to pass from the individual to the aggregate, and *vice versa*. I remember a grave Cato declaiming against the dissipations of our City clubs. "Here are so many thousand dollars spent for wines, liquors and cigars by the Poseidon, according to its own Treasurer's report." "Well," said I, "do you know how many members there are in the Poseidon? Let us work it out; it is a very easy sum in division." We did work it out, and the quotient was five dollars and some odd cents, being the average individual annual consumption of tobacco and alcohol by the abandoned Poseidonians at their revels.

"But do you mean to say that intemperance does not produce a vast amount of waste and misery?" I mean nothing of the sort. But I do say (and the point is worth particular notice, as it will come up again) that intemperance is not peculiar in this respect. It is not an exceptional scourge. Aquarians are in the habit of talking as if drunkenness were the only vice in the world, or at the very least, as if it were a vice so *sui generis*, so much huger than all others, that it requires exceptional and extraordinary legislation to meet it; whereas it is but one of several social evils, all demanding to an equal, or nearly equal extent, the consideration of the legislator. If we had the same facilities for getting at the statistics of licentiousness and gambling, the array of their consequences would be equally alarming; at any rate, we have statistics enough to make such a conclusion probable.

To appreciate the importance of this point, we must clearly understand and keep before us the object of the prohibitionists. What is it? Simply to prohibit the use of ale, wine, beer, cider, spirituous liquors, all beverages, in short, whether fermented or distilled, which contain alcohol, throughout the United States of America. I don't say that every man of them aims at this. WENDELL PHILLIPS doesn't—or didn't last year. But the party, as a party, does. Some of its members have the impudence and hypocrisy to deny this. They only wish to stop the importation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. Can any grown man be imposed on by such a quibble? How is it that I can still drink my claret in my house in Massachusetts? How is it that you can bring your wine with you thither, in spite of the idiotic Prohibitory law? It is because the State authorities of Massachusetts cannot prohibit a citizen of the United States from using in private articles which the law of the whole country allows him to import. But let these men get the same power in Congress that they had a few years ago in some of our State Legislatures, and forthwith everything containing alcohol is added to the prohibitory schedule of the tariff, and every brewer and distiller in the land is hunted down. Could even our quasi-omnipotent Congress enforce such a state of things? Would not our large cities and towns be in chronic insurrection, and would not a border war with smugglers rage all along our northern and southern frontiers? Could we change human nature, and even if we could, would all the natives submit to the new aquarian dispensation? The most advanced believer in the utilitarian view of the origin of morals will hardly maintain that the moral sentiment of a community can be entirely changed by legal force in less than one generation; and before that generation was over, the success of prohibition would have inaugurated a system of legislation which would not leave us a shred of our individual liberties.

What is the *rationale* of Prohibition? That because a certain vice produces great evil we must therefore "prohibit" everything which may be auxiliary, may become auxiliary, or may be supposed capable of becoming auxiliary to that vice. Apply this principle to other great vices, say to licentiousness and gambling, and let every reader of the TIMES work out the conclusion for himself. A Government censorship of the Press and an almost total suppression of public amusements would be two of many results.

Let us suppose, however, that the fanatical element of our community, satisfied by its success in one direction, would not carry out its principles elsewhere, but remain content in a fool's paradise, taking it for granted that all vice and crime was annihilated along with its *bête noire*, alcohol. I utterly deny that the community would, on the whole, be better off for the change. We should have a decrease of crimes against the person, and a few not very prevalent diseases would be extirpated. On the other hand, the consumption of tobacco would be largely increased, opium and hashish, which have already obtained a perilous foothold among us, would become household words, and tea and coffee, already drank to excess by our too nervous population, would be fearfully abused. Our doctors would be deprived of a most valuable remedy for tubercular diseases, and a necessary restorative in cases of sudden exhaustion from wounds or injuries. The fallacy of the single alternative runs through all the prohibitionist argument. Drunkenness produces great mischiefs; therefore, we must extirpate alcohol by force of law. Precisely in this way did the French lose their liberties. "The Socialists are threatening society; therefore, we must have an Emperor." They could see nothing between LOUIS NAPOLEON and anarchy. If we can see nothing between drunkenness and prohibition we shall lose our liberties too.

Enough has been said, I think, to show the unfairness of the comparison with which "Prohibition" started. Slavery was already condemned by the opinion of the civilized world, and the most civilized nations had anticipated us in abolishing it. Wine and beer are drank by the most civilized nations, and the greatest, wisest and best men in them. Notorious men have been aquarious, but no great man except SHELLEY, and he was half crazy and a disbeliever in Christianity, like many of our more recent "temperance" men. Aquarianism itself is unknown outside a fraction of Anglo-Saxondom, and prohibition is inspired by a barbarous spirit of asceticism, positively opposed to the progress of liberty, human rights and civilization.

A few words in conclusion about the party aspects of the case. Who can be surprised that you as a Republican should be impatient with these persons when your correspondent "Prohibition" boasts that he and his so-called temperance friends stayed away from the polls in order to punish the Republicans for nominating SIGEL? You and I are Republicans from principle, not from caprice or interest. We believe that there is something in our creed; and here come these fellows telling us that unless we make our great national party a miserable tin kettle to be tied to the tail of the aquarian hound, they will break the party up. Look at the result of their performance in Massachusetts. A majority of more than 70,000 reduced to a plurality of less than 20,000. Another year of prohibition would make Massachusetts a Democratic State. In New-York they are trying the same game of rule or ruin. Take notice that their conduct is not like that of the Republicans in Massachusetts (I was one of them) who voted the Democratic ticket; that was the Anti-Prohibition ticket, and we had everything to hope from it. But the aquarians in New-York had nothing to hope from the Democrats. They threw away their votes out of sheer spite, because they could not have the control of their own party. To gratify this spite they were willing to put the whole State into the hands of the Tammany Ring. What shall we call such men? I call them contemptible and infamous. Yes, Mr. Prohibition, contemptible and infamous. I repeat the assertion deliberately, not caring how many of you may be members, or deacons, or even ministers of churches. There is a species of innocence which, founded, as it mostly is, on ignorance and seclusion, constitutes a positive disqualification for legislating or giving opinions about legislation where large masses of men of all sorts are concerned; and there are several private virtues not at all incompatible with the gravest public follies.

CARL BENSON.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 19, 1869.

Body Snatching and Surgical Studies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have an article on "body snatching" in this morning's edition, where you advise severe punishment of the culprits. While I believe in the punishment of any wrong to the fullest extent of the law, and therefore in this case too, as the parties appropriated something that did not belong to them, for their own use, it still would seem but fair, as this appropriation was made for the purpose of ultimately benefiting the human family, that something might have been added to induce the vast number of your readers to view the dissection of a human dead body with less odium, in fact to give up their prejudice against this practice. By giving the students of medicine the fullest opportunity to improve their knowledge of the human body, probably thousands of lives may be saved; and to shut out what alone can give them this knowledge, is a wrong practiced on the community at large. If not a condemnable prejudice prevented the students from getting the means to improve their knowledge, they would in all probability not "steal subjects," the stealing, not the dissection, constitutes the wrong they committed; don't you think so too?

A CONSTANT READER,
but not a medical one.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869.

The Drawback Frauds—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow us the courtesy of your columns through which to correct an error in your report of the testimony of M. F. HODGES, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Company, a witness for Mr. MULLIGAN, in the drawback cases. The following is a copy of the stenographer's notes:

Question—I now direct your attention to the signature, "W. RICHARDS." State if in your opinion that is Mr. MULLIGAN's handwriting?

Answer—I should say it was not. It does not look like it.

QUACKENBOS & SHAW.

No. 111 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1869.

The Erie Struggle—Card of Correction from Mr. John Hayes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the columns of your issue of this morning, in the Erie litigation report, and in the fifth paragraph of the complaint in the suit instituted before Judge BARNARD, I am charged with having signed the name of W. W. GRANT, Clerk of Delaware County, to two orders therein referred to, purporting to be certified by said Clerk, and which were left with the Secretary of the Erie Railway Company.

Such charge is utterly false. The orders referred to were not certified copies, (nor were they represented as such,) but were merely copies of certified copies, shown at the time of leaving the same. The attorneys who drew the complaint are either ignorant of the proper mode of serving a Special Term order, or have willfully misrepresented the matter for some purpose of their own.

In justice to me, I hope that you will therefore give space to this, to correct an error, and oblige

JOHN HAYES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1869.

Division of New-York State.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication in your paper of yesterday taken from the Elmira *Advertiser*, over the signature of "B.," expresses the feeling of a large proportion of the people outside of the City. By all means, let us have a division of the State. Continue the north line of Pennsylvania east until it strikes the boundary between New-York and the New-England States, and make all of this State south of that line into a new State, to be called Manhattan, and let the remainder of the State be called as now, New-York. "'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished;" and, therefore, now that the ball is started, let it be kept rolling until the division is accomplished. Then New-York City and Brooklyn will be beyond the reach of any interference in their municipal affairs by the rural districts. Then, "Let New-York and Brooklyn slide" will be the response from all who have no particular love for New-York politics or politicians, and who can be counted by

THOUSANDS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 20, 1869.

THE SUPERVISORSHIP.

The People Against the Ring—A Mandamus in the Case of John Foley.

Judge CLERKE has issued the following *mandamus* to the Board of Canvassers:

The People of the State of New-York to the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, greeting:

Whereas, As we are informed by the complaint of JOHN FOLEY, and which complaint we have adjudged to be true, at a general election held in the State of New-York, on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, 1869, JOHN FOLEY, of the City and County of New-York, and an elector of said City and county, was voted for at such election for the office of Supervisor of said county, and that votes were cast for HENRY SMITH, of said City and County of New-York, at said election for the said office of Supervisor; and at the time of said election said HENRY SMITH was one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, and had not resigned within thirty days previous to the date of the day of said election, and as claimed by said JOHN FOLEY, such votes are void and of no effect; and that WALTER ROCHE, of said City and County of New-York, was also voted for at said election for the office of Supervisor of said county, and received the highest number of votes cast at said election for said office. And whereas, The statements of the canvass of the votes in each election district of said county polled at said election for the office of Supervisor of said county, duly certified and returned in the manner prescribed by law by the canvassers of each of said election districts, and have been presented to you, whereby it appears that WALTER ROCHE received the highest number of votes cast for the office of Supervisor; that HENRY SMITH received the next highest number of votes, and JOHN FOLEY received the next highest number of votes cast at said election for the office of Supervisor; and whereas, you, as we are informed, are intending to return, in violation of law, the votes cast for HENRY SMITH, aforesaid, one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, which votes are declared by law to be void, and have refused and neglected to determine that JOHN FOLEY was the person who received the highest number of votes for Supervisor next to the votes received by WALTER ROCHE, the Supervisor who received the highest number of votes cast at said election for the office of Supervisor, to the great damage of said JOHN FOLEY, as we are informed by his complaint. Therefore, we, being willing that full and speedy justice in this behalf should be done to said JOHN FOLEY, command you firmly, enjoining that you immediately after the receipt of this writ you do forthwith proceed to estimate and canvass the votes as returned and certified to you and polled at said election for the office of Supervisor of the County of New-York; that you desist and refrain from counting and canvassing the votes certified and returned to you as cast for HENRY SMITH for the office of Supervisor of the County of New-York; and that you strike out the name of said HENRY SMITH and the votes cast for him from your returns. And we do further command you that after you have excluded the said votes for HENRY SMITH you then determine what person has by the greatest number of votes been duly elected to the office of Supervisor of said county, and also what person received the highest number of votes for Supervisor next to the votes received by the Supervisor who received the highest number of votes. And further, that you make and certify such statements as you are required by law to make, and certify and attest the same; and that you deliver a copy of said statement so certified and attested to the Clerk of the County of New-York, to be recorded in the office of said Clerk in the manner prescribed by law, lest complaint shall again come to us by your default. And in what manner this, our command, shall be executed make appear to our said Supreme Court on the 29th day of November, 1869, at the Court House, in the City of New-York, then and there returning this our writ, at 12 o'clock noon.

Witness—Hon. THOMAS H. CLERKE, a Justice of said Court, at the City Hall, in said City, this 26th day of November, 1869.

Allowed this 26th day of November, 1869.

T. W. CLERKE.

F. SMITH, Attorney.

Public Exercises at Grammar School No. 41.

The graduating exercises of the Senior Class of Grammar School No. 41, in Greenwich-avenue, took place yesterday afternoon. The school room of the department was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, and the scholars appeared in their gayest colors. Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH, one of the officers, presided, and on the platform were several members of the Board of Education, School Inspectors and visitors. The programme consisted of the usual choruses, dialogues and compositions, which were sung and read with credit to the scholars. Addresses were made by Messrs. LARREMORE, GIRARD, WOOD, DALY, and others, and Judge BRADY presented the Kelly medals. The following are the names of the graduates: Amanda Bates, Alice Bogert, Carrie Davis, Katie Ennis, Sarah Esty, Nellie Field, Augusta Hanson, Amelia Heckman, Dora Seagrave, Margaret Watson.

TELEGRAMS.

Troops Sent to Tarn, France, to Quell an Outbreak.

The British Forces in Ireland to be Reinforced.

An Old Russian Law Against Jews Revived.

TEN LIVES LOST ON THE LAKES.

Mr. Jay Gould "Dodging" the Law in Ohio.

Desperate Attack on an Inebriate Asylum Official.

FRANCE.

Reunion of the Tiers Parti—Disturbances in Tarn—The London Times on Rochefort.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—There was a reunion of the prominent members of the Tiers Parti this forenoon to discuss the proposition of interpellation. A resolution blaming the Ministry was adopted. The electoral meetings recommence in Paris to-day.

Troops have been dispatched to Alby, in the Department of Tarn, to quell disturbances reported there.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The *Times* considers the election of ROCHEFORT to the Corps Legislatif the last impotent protest of an angry populace. The *gamins* have sent one of themselves to the Chamber. But this does not prove that France is ripe for *gamin* government. France, with the exception of the First District of Paris, has returned men who can best arbitrate between Imperialism and revolution, who will at least hesitate in making a choice between NAPOLEON and ROCHEFORT.

It is reported that the Emperor, in giving commands to prepare his speech for the opening of the Chambers, said: "I desire the widest and most absolute affirmation of liberty."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Policy Toward Ireland—Strong Reinforcements to be Sent There—Election Matters.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the treatment of Irish questions at the next session of Parliament, says: "The Ministry must be prepared with a Land Reform bill, framed with an eye to justice and statesmanship. At the same time, authority must assert itself. Treason must not be permitted, nor the praises of murder be sung. The declaration must go forth that Ireland shall not be suffered to sink to the level of Greece or the Sicilies. Such preparations must be made, whatever the injury may be to the Budget, that there shall be left no possible temptation to resistance."

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—It is said that the Government intends to send strong reinforcements to Ireland. Mr. LUBY is a candidate for Parliament from Queens County. A Fenian candidate will probably come forward for Mallow, in the County of Cork.

RUSSIA.

An Old Law Relating to Jews Revived—Two Thousand Ordered into the Interior.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The old law limiting the residence of Jews has been enforced in some parts of the Empire recently. Two thousand of these people have been removed from the Bessarabian frontier to the interior of Russia within a few days. The impression prevails that the Emperor will disapprove of these proceedings.

CANADA.

Ice at Quebec—Vessels Yet to go to Sea—Judicial Irregularities.

QUEBEC, Nov. 26.—The harbor is full of ice. Palais harbor is closed, and the Provincial and Gulf ports steamers have gone into Winter quarters. Four vessels and the mail steamer *Peruvian* have yet to leave for sea. The steamers plying between here and Montreal have been laid up. The St. Lawrence Canal is closed. Another Judge of the Superior Court, Judge RAY, of Saguenay District, is charged with grave irregularities. A Parliamentary investigation into the administration of justice in his district will be held. Mr. McKELLAR's bill to abolish dual representation was defeated in the Legislative Assembly this morning. The vote stood 46 against 26.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A Schooner and Ten Persons Believed to be Lost—Wreck and Loss of Life on Machapungo Shoals—A Gale on the Hudson.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—All hopes for the safety of the schooner *J. B. Martin* are given up. She was lost, it is believed, on the 4th inst. while entering the Straits, and had no time to get into Lake Huron before the gale struck her. The vessel belonged to Milwaukie and had ten persons of that place on board.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26—The schooner *G. W. Grant*, from Philadelphia, with coal for Norfolk, went ashore on the night of the 23d inst. on Machapungo Shoals. The Captain and two men were drowned. The vessel is going to pieces.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 26.—During a heavy northwesterly gale yesterday two barges, in tow of the steamer *Herald*, were sunk off Rondout, and one man was drowned. The Rondout ferryboat *Lark* was driven on the mud, and the farmers' teams were prevented from crossing for ten or twelve hours.

Loss of the Brig Horatio—The Captain's Account.

The following account of the loss of the brig *Horatio*, of Boston, Captain LITTLEFIELD, from New-York, Sept. 4, for Pernambuco, in a hurricane in lat. 34° 18, north, long. 50° 08′ west, is furnished by the Captain in a letter to his wife from Gibraltar, where he and the crew had arrived in safety:

Sept. 16.—Commenced with strong breeze at east southeast, at 4 A. M. barometer 30.25, at 8 A. M. at 30; wind increasing, furled topsail and foresail, and took a third reef in mainsail. At 10 A. M. a heavy gale prevailing, furled main staysail: a heavy sea from southeast to south southwest, vessel laying well up to the wind under three reefed mainsail and foretopmast staysail; barometer 29.25.

17th—At 4 A. M., blowing very heavy; at daylight a hurricane, and the foretopmast staysail blew away; at 8 A. M., barometer 28.80, air full of salt water, making it impossible to see a ship's length. At 9 A. M., carried away the tiller; at 10 A. M., barometer 28.70, slacked down the throat of mainsail; vessel lying well up to the wind, shipping no water to windward; weather dark, overhead a dull leaden color, around the horizon a red ashen hue. At 11:30 observed that it suddenly grew lighter in the northeast. Expecting a heavy burst of wind from that direction, hauled down the mainsail, and instantly the wind veered to the northeast in a tremendous squall, laying the vessel down so that the foreyardarm to leeward was in the water. The vessel righted again immediately; got the helm up and hoisted the mainstaysail, hoping to get her off before the wind, but the sail blew away before it was up. The vessel still headed well up to the wind, and another and heavier squall came and settled the vessel down until the lee rail was four feet under water and the deck on the weather side was just under water. She then rolled over slowly until the masts were in the water; cut away the weather rigging, and soon after the masts broke off a few feet above the deck, and the vessel righted, with masts, spars, sails, rigging, boat, forward house, chain cables, &c., gone, the cabin cleaned out, and all books, charts, nautical instruments, &c., lost. At 1 P. M. the weather was fine, with a very heavy northeast sea running. When the vessel righted we found some water in her, but were able to pump it out. Passed the first night uncomfortably. 18th—Fine weather; made preparation to live until some passing vessel should see us. Had plenty of provisions, the storeroom being uninjured; but the cooking utensils being all lost, found it difficult to cook our food.

On Sunday, 19th at sunrise, saw a sail making for us, which proved to be the Spanish bark *Pordico*, from Havana for Marseilles, which took us on board, where we were kindly treated. We abandoned the brig in lat. 33° 29′ N., lon. 51° 47′ W.

ERIE LITIGATION.

The Case of the Atlantic and Great Western—Strange Illness of Jay Gould—Delays and an Adjournment—Compromise Spoken of—Judge Balcom's Order in the Ramsey Suit.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The Erie case was brought up to-day before Judge BOYNTON. All the parties were present excepting JAY GOULD, who is sick. F. A. LANE and the Erie party; J. GOULD and W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, as receivers, swear to the following abstract of the earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway from April 9 to Aug. 31 inclusive: From freights, $1,492,714; from passengers, $387,279; for mails, $14,107; from express, $30,572; miscellaneous, $10,102. Total, $1,934,774. The road meanwhile has moved 768,430 tons of freight, 93,474 passengers. The debt of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is as follows: Mortgage bonds, $30,348,900; accrued interest thereon, $7,024,307; debentures, $14,000,000; floating debt, $13,000,000; stock, $30,000,000; total, $94,373,207. There are affidavits in Court that the road cannot sell for $15,000,000 if put on the market with the utmost care. Adjourned till afternoon.

On the reassembling of the Court Mr. McFARLAND urged an immediate hearing on the motion to remove the receivers and Erie attorneys, in every possible way, and a protracted discussion ensued. An affidavit was presented from JARED B. BALDWIN, a New-York physician, dated New-York, Nov. 24, swearing that JAY GOULD was then too sick to leave his residence on Fifth-avenue. To this a New-York gentleman in Court replied that to his positive knowledge JAY GOULD was at the office that same Wednesday evening. The next delay was by request of Erie counsel for just twenty minutes to get a telegraphic answer from GOULD on the proposition for adjustment just forwarded to New-York. The intermission was allowed, but darkness came on and nothing was heard from GOULD, so an adjournment was made till evening.

In the evening, Mr. HUTCHINS, for WISNER H. TOWNSEND, a defendant, proceeded with the motion for the removal of the receivers, and when the name of W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY was spoken, W. W. McFARLAND, of New-York, attorney for the Atlantic and Great Western, stated that he was authorized by Mr. O'DOHERTY to tender his resignation of the receivership. Thus GOULD is left alone in the contested office. Mr. HUTCHINS read an affidavit from Colonel RUSH C. HAWKINS, director and formerly attorney for the Atlantic and Great Western, wherein he gave the particulars of a compact between GOULD and McHENRY for getting an order of sale quietly, thus throwing the Atlantic and Great Western into their hands. The Company was then to be reorganized, and GOULD was to take sixteen twenty-eighths of the stock, and McHENRY twelve twenty-eighths. There was also a letter from FREDERICK A. LANE, attorney of the Erie, to HAWKINS, proposing that the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western make an arrangement for appointing receivers, that no antagonistic element might interfere. Another affidavit from HAWKINS averred that the plaintiff, JOHN R. PENN, on whose motion the receivers were appointed, was instigated to take this action by the Erie Company, was in collusion with it, and in the employ of it, or of its officers, and that the object of his action was to prevent the payment of rent due to the Atlantic and Great Western. JAMES McHENRY's affidavit declared GOULD to be a large holder of Erie and Atlantic and Great Western bonds and securities, according to his own repeated statement at the time of his appointment to the receivership and since. When the attorneys were about to begin their pleas, a delay was asked and finally an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning. Judge BOYNTON stated that he would have no more delays, and now we may expect either a settlement or the pushing of the case to a close. Negotiations for compromise are lively, and may be completed to-night.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Judge BALCOM has this day corrected, or modified, his order in RAMSEY's suit against the directors and Company of the Erie Railway, so that it only stays the plaintiff's proceedings not exceeding twenty days, to enable the defendants to make a motion in Madison County, or some other proper county in the Sixth District where all the parties can be heard, to set aside the injunction and orders of Justice MURRAY. It gives the directors an opportunity to be heard.

A MENAGERIE LET LOOSE.

Incendiarism in the Forepaugh Menagerie, Indiana—Encounter Between a Lion and a Bull.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—On Wednesday night an incendiary set fire to a building in Connersville, Ind., used as the Winter quarters of the Forepaugh Menagerie. By order of the Superintendent of the menagerie, all the animals were let loose, which act in the end proved needless, as the fire was arrested before much of the building was burned. A flock of sheep quartered on the Fair grounds, were set upon by a lion, and several of them killed. The lion also had an encounter with a bull, and after a severe struggle killed him. All of the wild animals were eventually captured and safely recaged. The damage by the fire is $4,000.

METEORS.

The Shower of Nov. 13—Observations in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Commander SANDS, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, to-day transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy a copy of the letter of Commander GIBSON, in relation to the meteoric shower of Nov. 13 and 14, which he observed at the Pensacola Navy Yard. The night was still and cloudless, and after the moon was down, the beauty and transparency of the starry sky with its lurid belt of equatorial constellations, culminating in Orion, with Sirius and the planet Jupiter, Capella and Campus confronting each other in opposite quarters, or, "rival houses of the heavens," and with a clearly defined pyramid of zodiacal light shining wonderfully bright and reaching high toward the zenith, were something remarkable, independent of the shooting stars. These were observed in extraordinary number from 1:15 A. M. until late in the dawn, swarming most between the hours of 3 and 4. It is difficult to give an average of the number per minute. It varied from two or three to twenty or thirty.

The North Carolina Legislature—Railroad Investigation.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 26.—The House in Committee of the Whole commenced investigating the alleged railroad frauds to-day. They will send for persons and papers. The Treasurer was examined and testified that he has issued all the bonds to railroad corporations. Other witnesses were examined. There is considerable excitement over the investigation.

A Chapter of Accidents—Casualties at Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 26.—EDWARD C. WESTON, son of C. T. WESTON, aged 13 years, was drowned in a skating pond to-day. GEORGE HARTMAN, a machinist in the employ of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, was caught in some shafting to-day and carried around five times, receiving fearful injuries. He died at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and leaves a widow and nine children. WILLIAM MORGAN, a miner for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the Stark Colliery, was killed to-day by falling coal. E. A. CARAY, of Exeter, late of New-York City, was seriously injured to-day by a runaway team. Yesterday ALEXANDER NICHOLSON, a miner for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at No. 4 Shaft, near Spring Brook, was killed by falling coal.

A DESPERATE ASSAULT.

The Superintendent of the New-York Inebriate Asylum Attacked by a Patient—Two Wounds Inflicted with a Knife.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 26.—Dr. ALBERT DAY, Superintendent of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, near this city, was suddenly attacked last night by E. S. BLAKELY, an inmate of the institution. The Doctor was walking through a hall when BLAKELY approached from the side or from behind with a knife, which he had taken by force from another inmate, and on arriving at the Doctor's side, struck him, but the blow was warded off by the Doctor's arm, cutting his elbow at the joint severely. BLAKELY then struck again and reached the Doctor's shoulder, inflicting a deep gash. Before he had time to do more in the execution of his purpose of murder, he was grasped and thrown upon the floor by Dr. DAY, and held there until disarmed by one of the patients. BLAKELY, who was a rebel soldier and a most unruly man, was discharged from the Institution recently as a desperate character, not likely to be benefited by the treatment, but he was admitted without the doctor's consent. He made threats of murder against the Superintendent before committing the assault. The injuries of Dr. DAY, though severe, are not at all dangerous, and he will soon assume his usual duties. BLAKELY is in jail.

VIRGINIA.

The Recent Republican State Convention—Meeting of the Seceders—The Address to Congress Denounced—Reorganization Contemplated.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—A meeting of the seceders from the Republican Convention yesterday took place this morning at the office of the State *Journal*, the Republican organ. Sixty members were present, about one-half of the original Convention. JAMES H. CLEMENTS, former candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, was chosen Chairman. J. H. PLATTE, member of Congress elect, recited the causes of withdrawal, which, he said, were mainly found in a determination of a party in the Convention to choke off, by fair or unfair means, a large number of the members present. He thought the majority report adopted by force was a direct censure on the President and Congress, and in opposition to the Republican Party of the country. He believed that if the Republican Party of Virginia could be put in accord with the Republican Party of the country, and made so that men of liberal views could join it, it could carry the State. The declarations in the address to Congress, about danger to Republicans in the State, were untrue, and Congress would discover the deception to the ultimate injury of the Republican Party. JOHN JENKINS, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, stated that things stated of the people of Virginia in the address, were untrue, and the life of a Republican was as safe in Virginia as in New-York. O. A. HINE, leader of the Republican Constitutional Convention, said that this movement was not wholly the result of yesterday's proceedings, but of a growing desire among the people that the Republican Party in Virginia should be put upon a liberal and respectable basis, by which it might be enabled to carry the State. The general drift of the speeches was that the times have changed, and that the Republican Party of Virginia must be put in accord with the Republican Party of the country. Proscription and reckless denunciation of the people of the State must be dropped as obsolete ideas, and the party must be made strong and respectable enough to carry the State on its own merits, as the party in other States does. All the speakers disclaimed the idea of forming another party, and only desired to reorganize the one now existing. A committee of sixteen was appointed to call a Republican Convention at such time as it may think proper for reorganization.

The Convention adjourned after appointing the Committee. It is believed the Convention for reorganization will be called shortly after the session of the Legislature commences. There were twelve colored members of the Convention at the seceders' meeting.

ALABAMA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Expulsion of a Member Elect.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 26.—The Legislature met this morning after an adjournment of two days. The business in the Senate was unimportant. In the House, Mr. MAGEE, a Democratic member from Mobile, and but recently seated, was expelled on the ground that during the war he had been a County Commissioner. The credentials of Mr. McKINSTRY, a Radical, who was defeated by MAGEE by 800 majority, were sent up, and it is understood he will be admitted at an early day. Mr. McKINSTRY was in the Legislature before the war, and was Probate and City Judge. His disabilities have not yet been removed.

THE WEST.

Infanticide in Illinois—Mormon Missionaries Sent Out—Meeting of Revenue Officers—Matters in Memphis.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—Mrs. MARGARET PERRY and her daughter, of Carrollton, Ill., have been held to bail, each in the sum of $5,000, on a charge of infanticide. It is charged that they murdered an illegitimate child of Miss PERRY. The mother, Mrs. PERRY, is a daughter of the late Governor CARLIN, of this State. Several Mormon missionaries arrived at Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday, direct from Salt Lake. One hundred and ten preachers and elders were detailed by BRIGHAM YOUNG, on Sunday last, to go forth on a mission of two years. They came to Omaha in a body and there separated, taking different roads running east and south. Some fifty of them passed on to Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and other points. A meeting of Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue in Illinois was held in Bloomington yesterday, and a resolution adopted favoring the fixing of the fermenting for distilleries throughout the country at forty-eight hours. Resolutions were also adopted recommending to Congress the following amendments to the Revenue laws:

First—That succession to real estate, where such successions do not exceed $5,000, shall be exempt from the succession tax, when such real estate descends to lineal descendants of the predecessor.

Second—That the law imposing a tax on incomes which expires by limitation in 1870, should be reënacted with modifications; that $2,000 shall be exempt from such tax.

Third—That the special tax imposed upon retail liquor dealers be increased to $50.

A resolution was also adopted recommending a modification of the law in reference to more securely affixing stamps on packages containing fermented liquors.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26.—Suit has been brought against a number of citizens here in the Chancery Court, by the heirs of WILLIAM WINCHESTER, of Baltimore, for over a $1,000,000 worth of property. R. J. MORGAN has been appointed Chancellor, *vice* Judge SMITH, resigned. The United States District Court commenced its Fall session yesterday, Judge CONNOLLY T. TRIGG presiding.

A Railroad Suit Decided—The Allen-McCoole Controversy.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The ejectment suit, in which JOHN S. OAKLEY and HASKELL & Co., bankers of this city, and THOMAS M. WALKER, of Pennsylvania, were plaintiffs, and the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company the defendants, to recover possession of the coal mines on the above road, in the Circuit Court at Belleville, Ill., has resulted in favor of the plaintiffs. The amount involved is about $200,000. TOM ALLEN replies to MIKE McCOOLE's challenge, saying he fought and whipped him twice, and was cheated out of the money each time, and he don't propose to fight for nothing any more; but he will fight McCOOLE for $900 or $1,000 a side in ten days, within fifty miles of Cincinnati, the winner to take the stakes and excursion money. If this proposition is not accepted, he will fight any man in the United States, for any amount of money, within fifty miles of Cincinnati, or in Canada, within fifty miles of Detroit, Mich.

THE INDIANS.

The Nez Perces—The Council—The Non-Treaty Party Accept the Government Gifts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Colonel JONES, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Idaho, reports to the Indian Bureau concerning the assembling of the Nez Percés Council, at their reservation, on the 18th inst., when the chiefs of the whole tribe were present, the non-treaty party then outnumbering the treaty party. The non-treaty party has persistently refused all the advantages of the treaty of 1863, such as presents or the advantages of the shops and mill of the reservation, or having their farms fenced. The sessions of the Council were continued from day to day, the advantages they would derive from accepting the offers of the Government being pointed out to this non-treaty party. Much of their opposition is directed against "Lawyer," their head chief, whm they accuse of having sold the country for a trifle. The result of the sessions was satisfactory, resulting in their consenting to accept the gifts of the Government, and the advantages which the reservation offers. Their chief complaint against the treaty is the smallness of the tract designated as the country for their acceptance, which the Superintendent thinks is well founded. Many of them have large herds of stock, which require large tracts of country for their subsistence. Indian affairs throughout the Idaho Superintendency are reported tranquil.

THE NEW-HAVEN MURDERS.

Trial of McVety the Murderer—An Astonishing Verdict—The Jury Pronounce Him "Not Guilty"—Excitement and Indignation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 26.—The trial of GEORGE McVETY for the murder of LOUIS BUSCH and PETER ERLACHER in this city in May last, which began here on the 10th inst., was brought to a close this evening in a manner that creates not a little indignation. The circumstances of the murders are familiar to all, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate. The jury this evening returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and the universal feeling is one of intense indignation.

The New-Orleans Sugar Frauds—A Verdict of a Million for the Government.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—The first of the ten alleged Coutourie sugar fraud cases, involving nearly $1,000,000 in gold, was disposed of to-day in the United States Court, before Judge DURRELL. The amount in question in this particular case was 460 hogsheads and 46 tierces of sugar, on which the Government proved a deficiency on the invoiced weight of over 88,000 pounds, implying fraud on the revenue of $2,600 in gold. The Jury returned a verdict for the Government, condemning the whole of the sugar.

General Synod of the Reformed Church—Second Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—In the General Synod of the Reformed Church, after divine service and a great deal of routine business was disposed of, an election was held for a place of meeting for the next General Synod. Cincinnati, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Ind., were put in nomination. The First Church of Cincinnati was chosen as the place, and the first Wednesday preceding the first Sunday in Advent, 1872, at 8 o'clock, as the time.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—JOHN D. RINGLES, (colored,) was held to bail in the sum of $3,000 to-day by Commissioner HALLETT, charged with breaking into the Post Office at Auburn, Mass., and rifling letters.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—D. D. SPRAGUE, of this city, was arrested this morning, on a requisition of the Governor of Connecticut on the Governor of New-York, charged with perjury in a late divorce suit. CLAUDE BRENT, the young man who was accidentally shot by a friend on Wednesday afternoon, died this morning.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26.—PLUMMER DOE, a brakeman, who was injured on the railroad, died last night, at Exeter.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Hon. A. K. P. WELCH was last evening nominated as a citizens' candidate for the Mayoralty of Cambridge. A. P. MORTON was last evening nominated as citizens' candidate for Mayor of Charlestown, but has to-day declined the nomination.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—Mr. PINOR shot and dangerously wounded AUGUST MARTINAS, at the residence of the former last night. The shooting was caused by family difficulties.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The schooner *D. H. Hodgkins* was seized at this port to-day by the Custom House officers for the violation of the Revenue laws, she having $3,000 to $4,000 worth of smuggled liquors on board.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 26.—The Associated Press dispatches have been withheld from the *Republican*, of this city, on the ground that that paper sold the dispatches to outside parties. The proprietors of the *Republican* have caused the arrest of C. J. FERDINAND, the former editor, for selling the dispatches, who claims that they were furnished with the full knowledge of the proprietors. The case will have a hearing to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—A. L. & G. ROBINSON & Co., extensive tobacco manufacturers, to-day made an assignment. Their liabilities amount to nearly $200,000.

A MISERLY RECLUSE.

Half a Million Dollars Found in a Trunk in Jersey City—Death of the Owner—Disposition of His Fortune.

On Wednesday evening last, LYMAN ALLYN, an aged boarder at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, was found dead sitting in his chair in his room. His death was duly reported on the following morning, but there were circumstances developed yesterday which surround his life and death with peculiar interest. His brother, THOMAS ALLYN, of Groton, Conn., in company with a sister, the only relatives of the deceased, arrived yesterday, and, with the permission of Coroner BURNS, who is to hold an inquest, took charge of the corpse. They examined also the two dilapidated trunks that stood in the corner of their brother's bedroom, and in one of them were found stocks and bonds, deeds and securities of various descriptions representing a fortune of $600,000.

His life during the last five years had been most remarkable. He was a man of over seventy, and so infirm that he consumed half an hour or more in coming down from his room to the dining room. Yet he lived upon the highest floor to save money, and was never known when upon the streets to use a horse car, saying that they had the effect to make people lazy, and he would not patronize them. He came from his room to his meals but once a day, eating the very smallest quantity of the cheapest food. He sought no society, and would permit no person to enter his room but the chambermaid, and she but once a week. While she arranged his room he invariably watched her closely. To an observer the room contained very little that was worth watching. Two old trunks, a scanty wardrobe, made up of cheap ready-made coats; two hats, one white, the other black, and both thirty years old; patched shoes and boots, a copy of Webster's Dictionary, a Bible, and a medical book, were all that the room contained, and its situation and interior desolateness made it a dreary abode. The old man had lived here alone for nearly six years, declining all the while to see any visitors, for, he said, they came only because they thought he had money; that they were mistaken; for he was very poor, and had great difficulty in paying his board bills.

His brother and sister, who took charge of his effects, yesterday gave our reporter a brief sketch of his life. He was born in Groton, Conn., in 1797, and was sent at an early age by his father to work in a grocery store in New-London. Finding that his employer was dishonest, and that he used false weights and measures, the boy ran away and returned to his home. He soon procured a situation in another store, remaining there for a number of years, until in 1827 he came to New-York and engaged in business as a commission merchant. Becoming interested in stock speculations, under the advisement and in partnership with JACOB LITTLE, Mr. ALLYN amassed a large fortune, which subsequent speculations did much to reduce. He was a bachelor, and had for thirty or forty years been in some degree averse to all society, but his eccentricities were not so marked as they were during the six or seven years preceding his death. During his stay at Taylor's Hotel, he was occupied entirely in looking after the value of stocks and the interest upon his bonds and stocks, keeping his affairs, however, in so great secrecy that not even the proprietor of the hotel had the faintest intimation that his guest was a wealthy capitalist. His bills were paid with the greatest promptitude, but beyond this fact no person in the hotel had grounds for supposing that the old man had a dollar. His occupation, meanwhile, was entirely unknown, and many speculations were indulged in by his fellow-boarders touching the work which kept the recluse so much confined to his garret. Wednesday afternoon the bill-collector took Mr. ALLYN's bill to his room, knocked, received no answer, and could gain no admittance. He threw the bill into the room over the door, and went away. The day wore away, and at the office it was remarked that the old gentleman was not so prompt as formerly in responding to the presentation of his bill. Mr. FISK, the proprietor, went to the room, and receiving no answer to his calls, the door was forced open and the aged occupant was found lifeless in his chair.

The examination of the trunk and contents yesterday disclosed the fact that the old man owned stock in many of the best paying concerns in the country. He owned stock in all the principal railroads in New-Jersey, the Erie Railway, Atlantic and Great Western, the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and the New-York Central. Deeds for a large amount of real estate in Long Island and in the City of Brooklyn, and a pile of State and county bonds, were found. With these there was a will dated fifteen years ago, bequeathing all his property to his brother and sister.

The body will be removed to Groton, Conn., to be interred there.

WASHINGTON.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy—San Domingo—The Legal-Tender Act—The Income Tax—The New-York Collectorship—The Spanish Flotilla—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Secretary of the Navy, in his forthcoming report, will recommend a total reorganization of the navy, the sale of all the old and worthless vessels of the Isherwood class, and the construction of some new and more serviceable ships. The force of the navy now amounts to about 200 vessels. The Secretary will suggest that the peace footing be fixed at about 180 vessels. He is also in favor of subsidizing lines of ocean steamers, and alludes to the advantages which the country would have derived in the late war from the possession of a steam flotilla, such as the British Government has at its disposal in the event of hostilities. The tonnage of England, France and the United States is contrasted, with, as may be judged, results by no means favorable to this country. On the subject of docks and navy yards the Secretary has some recommendations to make. He considers the Brooklyn Yard too small, and will advise that ground be purchased on the North River for a more commodious establishment. The foreign squadrons, he thinks, should be increased and strengthened. All this can be accomplished on the same amount of money as was appropriated last year.

SAN DOMINGO AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

The reliability of the news of some of your contemporaries is well illustrated by the announcement in the *Tribune* to-day, that if no unforeseen occurrence has prevented, Senator COLE and General BABCOCK have landed on the shores of San Domingo. So far as Senator COLE is concerned, he was in the city yesterday, and the newest thing relating to San Domingo that he did was to call on the President and present a couple of speculative travelers, who talked about that country, and then duly advertised their interview through the newspapers. The President has listened with much attention to all that has been said on the subject of annexation, but he has said and done nothing whatever recognizing the actions, promises or propositions of outside parties, whose anxiety to accomplish the work seems born of private interest rather than of a desire for the public good. In whatever negotiation may follow, the President will certainly select his own agents. General BABCOCK is undoubtedly in San Domingo, and the President will learn from him such information as he may feel called upon to communicate to Congress. Admiral PORTER is greatly surprised to learn from the same unreliable source quoted above, that he is about to sail for the island. He had no such intention when he left the Department this afternoon.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

The intentions of the Supreme Court in reference to the decision on the cases before that body which involve the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender act are as much of a mystery as ever. The subject is, however, discussed a great deal in financial circles, but the only facts that appear to be known in reference to them are: First, that an opinion will be given during the present session, although not probably at a very early day, and second, that there has been no consultation on the subject, unless it has been within the last few days.

SUPERVISOR DUTCHER.

It appears that there is another movement on foot to effect the removal, if possible, of Supervisor DUTCHER, of New-York. Various charges are preferred against him which his friends say they are confident he can disprove. All they ask is an investigation into his conduct before the Department takes any summary action.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The annual report of the Lighthouse Board sets forth that many additional aids to navigation have been authorized and will be in use during the present and next fiscal year on the southern coast, and on the interior navigable waters, which were destroyed during the rebellion, but have again become necessary at several important points. On the Pacific coast lighthouses are being built, and the greatly increased and daily increasing commerce of the upper lakes of the Northwest renders it necessary to establish all of the fixed and floating aids required there without delay. The necessity for a new light on the dangerous coast between Cape Henry and Hatteras is shown, and also for a new first-class light on Alligator Reef in the Florida Pass. This will complete the original plan of Atlantic coast lights. The lighthouses in the New-England districts are reported to be in good condition.

THE INCOME TAX.

There is excellent ground for believing that the official recommendations in regard to the income tax will very nearly accord with the views expressed in the recent editorials in the TIMES. Commissioner DELANO will advocate the continuance of the tax on the ground of its justice and equity, and because it is the least oppressive form in which a tax of equal magnitude can be levied. He will leave to the Secretary of the Treasury and the President the matter of recommending a modification of the law by a reduction of the rate. The sentiment here seems gradually centering toward fixing the rate at two or three per cent., and increasing the exemption to $2,000, thus relieving the law of all features that can be construed into oppression.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

There is a great deal of talk about a change in the New-York Collectorship in some of the newspapers, but there is none anywhere else. There is no intention of the kind in the minds of either the Secretary of the Treasury or the President.

THE HAVANA CONSUL-GENERALSHIP.

The assertions in some quarters that Consul-General PLUMB resigned his position at Havana at the request of this Government are wholly unjustified by the facts of the case. The President and Secretary of State learned of his resignation with deep regret, and they have tendered their thanks to him, both officially and privately, for his able administration. Mr. PLUMB has proved a most efficient officer in a very trying position, and his untiring labors have seriously affected his health.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals to-day are Hon. N. B. JUDD and Hon. J. B. HAWLEY, of Illinois. Vice-President COLFAX has resumed housekeeping at his residence on Lafayette-square. Senator BUCKINGHAM has furnished his new and elegant residence on Fifteenth-street, and will open it at the beginning of Congress.

Bishop MORRIS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, called at the White House to-day, in company with Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of this city, and paid his respects to the President.

A FORGED DOCUMENT.

The clumsiest forgery yet imposed upon the public appears in the Cuban news of one of your contemporaries, in what purports to be a translation of the report of a Commission sent out by General DE RODAS to determine the situation, numbers and resources of the Cubans in the field. There is great doubt if the document ever saw Havana, and there are people here who believe it was written on the back of Cuban bonds.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General have both approved the plans of Mr. Architect MULLETT for the New-York Post Office, and the work will be pushed in accordance therewith to the extent of the appropriation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A COLORED UNITED STATES DETECTIVE.

One of the colored policemen on duty in the Metropolitan force of this district was yesterday appointed a United States Detective, and reported for duty at Police Headquarters this morning.

NEW-JERSEY SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Ex-Governor WARD, of New-Jersey, has been here several days for the purpose of prosecuting unliquidated claims against the Government on behalf of the soldiers and sailors, and removing unfounded charges of desertion, &c., in several cases. These services, it is known, are gratuitous, as were those rendered to the soldiers and sailors from the commencement of the late war to the present time, in all that concerned their welfare.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the Customs receipts for the week ending Nov. 20:

Boston	$282,137
New York	1,925,832
Philadelphia	102,765
Baltimore	133,613
New-Orleans, Oct. 23 to Nov. 13	380,684
San Francisco, Oct. 30 to Nov. 13	302,863
Total	$3,127,894

CITY POLITICS.

Eighth Assembly District German Republican Organization.

The Eighth Assembly District German Republican organization met at the Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets, last night, to ratify the nomination of FRANCIS V. EURING, the candidate for Police Justice of the Fourth Judicial District, and appointed Committees to nominate the remaining candidates of the district at the coming charter election. A letter from General FRANZ SIGEL was read, and an address made by Dr. H. GERCKE, who both strongly recommended the support of FRANCIS V. EURING at the next election as being a worthy candidate for the office. The meeting then adjourned.

Tenth Ward German Independent Central Organization.

The delegates of the Tenth Ward German Independent Central organization met at No. 114 Allen-street last night, and nominated WILLIAM BOECKEL for School Trustee of the Tenth Ward. He accepted the nomination.

Workingmen's Party.

The delegates of the Workingmen's and German Workingmen's (Arbeiter) Unions of this City met at the Steuben House last night, Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG presiding. Besides transacting their regular business, they adopted the following resolution with regard to the coming Charter election:

Whereas, The workingmen's party is not yet organized in this City, and therefore cannot make their own nominations for the present Charter election; be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Workingmen's Union and the Arbeiter Union, hereby recommend to all Trades' Unionists and laboring men to support as Charter election candidates only such men, irrespective of party, who have not raised any opposition to the labor cause or otherwise shown themselves unworthy of our support at the polls.

Tammany Aldermanic Nominations.

The following nominations were made by the Tammany Aldermanic Conventions last evening:

Dis.	Aldermen.	Assistant Aldermen.
1.	John Moore.	James Healey.
2.	Thomas Coman.	Patrick Lysaght.
3.	Edward Cuddy.	J. H. Monaghan* Hugh O'Brien.
4.	Bryan Riley.	John Galvin.
5.	Henry Hughes.	Isaac Robinson.
6.	Anthony Miller.	Lawrence E. Hill.
7.	John Murray.	John Hampson.
8.	Edward Walsh.	Hulett Odell.
9.	Peter Culkin.	Henry Rogers.
10.	J. William Guntzer.	Joseph Hoffman, Jr.
11.	Adjourned.	
12.	Henry Woltman.	Edward Costello.
13.	James Barber.	Patrick Gibney.
14.	James McKiever.	John Riley.
15.	Jas. G. Diamond.	Edw. Schlichting.
16.	John Nesbit.	Nicholas Haughton.
17.	William Joyce.	Chas. Feitner.
19.	David Jackson, Jr.	Frank Fernay.
20.	Hugh H. Moore.	Henry Hinck.
21.	Jacob M. Long.	Could not agree on nom.

*A split occurred on the nomination for Assistant Alderman of the Third District. One party of delegates cleft the Convention at the corner of Broome and Mott streets, and nominated HUGH O'BRIAN, while the other party nominated JAMES H. MONAGHAN. Both claim to have the regular nomination.

Mozart Nominations.

Dist.	Alderman.	Asst. Alderman.
3.	Edward Cuddy.	Thomas Monaghan.
8.	Frank Duffy.	Nicholas Ebhard.
16.	Florence Scannel.	John Reilly.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Tenth Ward—Wm. C. Gover.
Thirteenth Ward—Wm. Kelly.

Democratic Union (Smith Ely) Nominations.

At adjourned Conventions of this party held last evening, the following nominations were made:

ALDERMANIC.

Dist.	Alderman.	Assist. Alderman.
3.	Edward Cuddy, nominated at a previous Convention.	Hugh O'Brien.
4.	Jas. Collins.	John Gannon.
5.	Edward Watson.	Hulett Odell.
10.	John W. Gunther.	William Fisher.
21.	Clarence A. Bonner.	Nicholas Haas.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Twelfth Ward—J. W. Wadell.
Twentieth Ward—J. McCormick.

The Democratic Union (Waterbury) Party of the Ninth Aldermanic District, nominated last evening JACOB M. LONG for Alderman, and B. G. BARNEY for Assistant Alderman.

Democratic Union (Waterbury) School Conventions.

The Democratic Union (Waterbury) Party held their School Convention last evening, and made the following nominations:

Fourth Ward—Wm. Kennedy.
Eighth Ward—George W. Van Vorst.
Tenth Ward—Philip Schaffer.
Eleventh Ward—Will not nominate.
Fifteenth Ward—Jonas H. Phillips.
Sixteenth Ward—Benj. H. Van Buren.
Seventeenth Ward—Edward Lane.
Eighteenth Ward—Frederick Heghnughter.
Twentieth Ward—Charles H. Moore.

The First, Second and Third Ward Conventions did not meet, and will probably not nominate. Other Conventions adjourned without nominating.

Republican Nominations.

At Republican Conventions held last evening the following nominations were made:

JUDICIARY.

Dist.
1. For Police Justice—Edward Hogan.
No nomination for Civil Justice.
3. For Police Justice—Sanford L. Macomber.

WILLIAM E. SMITH received the nomination for Civil Justice in the Third District, as previously reported.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Alderman.	Assistant Alderman.
8.	Geo. Donaldson.	William P. Allen*.
1.	John Moore.	Joseph Healey.

*At a previous Convention, as reported.

Withdrawal of the Acceptance of a Nomination.

Mr. ANTHONY EICKHOFF having been the candidate of the German independent organizations of the Fourth Judicial District, for Civil Judge of the district at the forthcoming charter election, has withdrawn his acceptance of the nomination in a card published yesterday. The card gives the following reason for the step: "Our opponents (Tammany Hall) have publicly declared that the other candidate shall have the office, no matter whether he be elected or not, and I know that the elements are at their disposal for making good their declarations in this direction. I cannot, and will not, use any such means to thwart them, and I therefore submit to the power of a combination that I am unable to break."

The Brooklyn Bridge—Satisfactory Progress of the Work.

In response to the inquiry of the *Tribune* as to "when the Brooklyn bridge will begin to be more than the (very faint) shadow of things hoped for," it may be stated that the caisson of the bridge is now in process of construction at Greenpoint, L. I., where a large force is employed in the work. It will be floated to its position in the East River as soon as completed. Negotiations for the acquisition of the requisite real estate connected with the bridge on the Brooklyn side are going forward as rapidly as possible. The building of the bridge is in the hands of an Executive Committee composed of such men as J. S. T. STRANAHAN, General SLOCUM, WM. M. TWEED, Senator MURPHY, and others equally noted for success in their undertakings. Patience—the bridge will doubtless be built in due season.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS

New and Important Aspect of the Difficulty.

A Complaint to be Made by the Cuban Vice-President.

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE COMPLAINT

Señor JOSE LEMUS, Vice-President of the so-called Cuban Republic, who has figured quite prominently at Washington of late, as the Envoy of the insurgent party under CESPEDES, is now very busily engaged in preparing a complaint against the Spanish gunboats. He first determined to appear as a complainant against the vessels after consulting United States District-Attorney PIERREPONT in regard to the matter. The complaint is very long and is very important, creating a new and startling issue on the subject of the relations of this country with Cuba. It will probably be ready to-day, after which it will be sworn to by the complainant, before Commissioner GEORGE F. BETTS, as Clerk of the United States District Court. At the commencement, he avers that he is a regularly constituted officer of the so-called Cuban Republic, being its Vice-President; that the Republic was organized on the 11th of October, 1868; that it has a constitution and President, (CESPEDES;) that the people of the Republic inhabit the island known as the Island of Cuba, and "that the said colony, people or district is at peace with the United States." After citing these facts, the complainant further sets forth that the colony or district known as the Island of Cuba and the people thereof are now at war with the Government of Spain, and that war is, and was at the times hereinafter mentioned, being waged by said Government of Spain against the colony, district and people aforesaid, and the citizens, subjects and people thereof; and further that the United States are now, and were at all times hereinafter mentioned, at peace with said colony, district and people. The complainant further declares, upon information and belief, that on or about the 1st of June, 1869, the Government of Spain, by means of certain of its officers and agents, whose names are unknown to him, entered into contracts in writing with one CORNELIUS DELAMATER, an American citizen, residing in the City of New-York, and others, his partners in business, whereby the said Government employed the said DELAMATER, and his said partners, to build, and fit out, and arm, and the said DELAMATER agreed to build, fit out, and arm, under the direction and control of RAFAEL ARAGON, an officer in the navy of the said Government of Spain, thirty steamships, vessels or gunboats, to be employed in the service of said Government of Spain in cruising and committing hostilities against the subjects, citizens and property of said colony, district and people; that some of said vessels have been built by said DELAMATER, according to said contract, in the City of New-York, and some have been built in the State of Connecticut by persons employed by him; and all of the said gunboats, thirty in number, and known and called by numbers from one to thirty, have been fitted out and armed, and are now lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, in the City of New-York, and are about to be delivered over to the agents of the Government of Spain, to depart from said district, to cruise and commit depredations against the people and Island of Cuba.

The complaint makes prominent mention of the fact that the privateer *Cuba* or *Hornet* was seized at Wilmington, N. C., by the United States while on its way to commit hostilities against the people and Island of Cuba, and the United States is entreated to take similar action in the case of the gunboats.

It is not at all improbable that Judge PIERREPONT will be urged to use the new complaint as the basis for a new libel against the gunboats, in case the recent libel does not prove sufficient to hold the vessels.

MOTION FOR THE RELEASE OF THE VESSELS.

Mr. PIERREPONT had a lengthy consultation with Judge BLATCHFORD and Mr. DELAMATER yesterday morning in regard to the gunboats. The latter notified the District-Attorney that he would make an application on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The Spanish Consul will also make a similar motion at the same time.

Everything at the Delameter Works goes on as it did before the seizure of the flotilla. The workmen are employed upon the vessels in finishing up some sub-contract jobs, which, when completed, will terminate Mr. DELAMATER's operations on them until something definite transpires with regard to their future disposition by the Government. The war steamer *Maria* has left the basin and given up charge of the craft to Marshal HARLOW, who has placed five Deputy Marshals to watch over them to prevent their departure and their receiving any supplies for a seagoing outfit. They keep guard day and night, and are domiciled on board of the tugboat *Kalbfleisch*.

The Spanish Men-of-War Coming to New-York—The Object of their Visit.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Contrary to report the Spanish gunboat question was not considered in the Cabinet to-day. The question having been taken into the Courts for settlement the Cabinet will certainly not interfere with it. The only foundation for the report that a fleet of Spanish armed vessels is about to appear at New-York, is the understanding that a convoy sufficient to protect the flotilla of thirty gunboats would be required to conduct them safely to Cuba. As they carry but five days' coal they could scarcely reach Havana without replenishing, and as they might easily become scattered or disabled by stress of weather it would be necessary to have more than one vessel acting as convoy. This is the only explanation of the expected presence of the so-called Spanish armada in New-York Harbor.

Disastrous Ending of the Trial Trip of a Cigar Boat.

From the Troy Press, Nov. 26.

On Wednesday the cigar boat was brought out for a trial trip between this city and New-York. The vessel was manned by the owners, the pilot and another person. They started from here on Wednesday morning. As soon as the boat got under headway it sped like an arrow, and was sailing at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour. On reaching Stony Point, about five miles below Albany, the flange of the wheel broke, thereby at once staying further progress. A gale of wind sprang up at the time, which drove the boat upon some rocks, knocking several holes in the bottom and damaging the vessel beyond redemption. The vessel cost $4,600. She was capable of carrying 500 passengers. Her owners were in this city yesterday negotiating for the sale of the craft, her engine and boiler being in good condition. Those on board of the vessel at the time of the accident had a narrow escape from being lost.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Nov. 10, 1869: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herriman, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Allen, Geo. Harral, W. W. Clarke and family, Mrs. Washington Hunt, R. H. Hunt, T. F. Ray, Leon Loeb, Albert Berthoud, D. R. Garness, L. Suydam, Mrs. James Stuart, W. C. Stuart, J. M. Stuart, William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gardner, C. B. Gardner, C. B. Rogers and family, Charles Toppan and family, Samuel Fales, J. Sherwood, Jun., W. H. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Young, Colonel A. Danike, Mrs. H. S. Firth, A. W. Spier, E. M. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut, Dr. J. B. Gould, D. G. Ray. Boston—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bradbury, George Stedman, J. Q. A. Warren, Miss Annie J. Allison, Miss Emma Allison, J. W. Clark, Jr., W. H. Fuller. Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. J. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wilstach, Miss Wilstach, Miss Sarah N. Pope, Dr. H. C. Chapman. San Francisco—B. Keesing. California—Dr. F. Cogstoll. Rochester—Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Bromley. New-Orleans—Commodore and Mrs. R. Gotfield. Detroit—J. M. Smith. Rockville—W. R. Orcutt. Hartford—George S. Howe. Massachusetts—Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Moore, Miss C. Butler, Mrs. S. B. Eaton. St. Louis—H. C. Creveling. Fitchbury—G. S. Burbank, Mrs. S. N. Burbank, Miss S. F. Burbank. United States of America—Mrs. A. N. Jewett and daughter, J. E. Lewis, [illegible] A. L. Dennison. Geneva—J. Sordam.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DISCOURSES ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS. By Rev. Father Hyacinthe, late Superior of the Barefooted Carmelites of Paris, and Preacher of the Conferences of Notre Dame. Translated by Leonard Woolsey Bacon, Pastor of a Church of Christ in Brooklyn, N. Y., with a Biographical Sketch. New-York: G. P. Putnam & Son. London: S. Low, Son & Marston.

We confess to a feeling of disappointment in reading this book. It bears the marks of haste, and sadly needs the apology of the translator—"the only principle of selection and arrangement has been to take all the published works of Father Hyacinthe which I could find, in the order in which they came to hand, and bring them out in one volume, while waiting for an arrival from Paris for the materials for another. * * This volume has been hastened through the press to meet an immediate and urgent demand." The reputation of the famous preacher in Notre Dame, as well as that of his energetic and accomplished translator, unite in demanding that the second volume, which is announced as in preparation, should be arranged with greater care, and furnish fairer specimens of that eloquence which has thrilled the listening throngs of Paris. This book contains too much *about* Father Hyacinthe, and too little of him. The daily and weekly Press has given sketches of his life, and a full record of the events which culminated in his coming to this country, and when we look for a transcript of his eloquence in this volume of "Discourses," we find, one speech before the Permanent International Peace League, delivered at Paris in July of this year; six reports of the conferences, or lectures in Notre Dame in 1867—which are apologized for by Father Hyacinthe in his letter as imperfect—two sermons, one of which is of private interest only, being upon the Profession of Catholic Faith, and the first communion of a converted Protestant American lady, and the other in behalf of the victims of the South American earthquake.

The speech before the Peace League is the only production given in the book which convinces the reader of the real eloquence and power to move masses of men, which the Carmelite friar undoubtedly possesses in a high degree. The pathos, and sincerity, and Christian charity of the man we have learned to admire in his letters, which have been published far and wide; we still wait for the best specimens of his gifts as an orator, but meanwhile gather a few extracts from the present work:

> "I put the question, What is it that the nations demand to-day? Is it war or peace? From the shores of America to those of Europe, and from all lands of the earth, there comes up a great cry that answers Peace! Mankind, to-day, more than ever feels that it is one; faithful to its several members, to particular countries, it sees above these countries, the universal country, that commonwealth of God and man of which Cicero spoke: '*Universus hic mundus, una civitas communis Deorum atque hominum.*' Mankind is conscious that every war within itself is a civil war; it has no wish to be henceforth a camp, but a forum and a market, and over these a temple, whither it may ascend to worship God."

Again, in the same address:

> "Let us pause a moment before two great spectacles of the passing hour. You are Christians. I also am a Christian, and a priest and a monk. But neither in the Christian religion, nor in these glorious rags of the monastic habit, nor in the seclusion of cloister and temple, has it been my wish, nor in my power, to sever myself from interest in the things of earth! Accordingly, ladies and gentlemen, it is with genuine emotion that, in behalf of you all, I hail these new triumphs of human toil and genius!
>
> I turn toward the East, whence morning by morning comes the sun, whence comes the light of the Gospel, and at that point, which once divided Europe and Asia, I see no longer division, but the sign of glorious union. It is the admiration and advantage of the world, but it is the work of France. My France has wrought it. France conceived the project; she maintained it against the sneers which are the portion of genius as well as of virtue; she invented those prodigious machines, and made the rocks, as the Psalmist says, 'to leap like rams,' and sends gliding and sparkling through the sunshine of the desert the waters of the canal which is to join two worlds! I turn now to the West. This time it is the water that divides—the vast Atlantic rolling between America and us. But see, from the lofty decks of the glorious leviathan in our harbor of Brest—for it is France still—see that gigantic cable plunging with the noise of thunder, with the swiftness of lightning! It sinks into the waves, dispelling as it goes the monsters of the deep, and braving the stress of storms. It stretches from Europe to America, to carry messages, not of war but of peace, and to fix as a reality the union of the three nations which form the aristocracy of the world, and which, whenever they shall so choose, have power to establish throughout our planet the reign of peace—America, England and France."

The following is the peroration:

> "Over the cradle of our Lord Jesus Christ the angels sung in the majestic beauty of that Christmas night, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men.' And over the tomb from which he rose, the cradle of his new life, Christ says himself, 'I have overcome the world! My peace I give you!' The future shall receive that promise of the angels and that gift of Christ—the double Hosanna of his cradle and his tomb. The future is the inheritance not of the violent but of the meek. Then shall be brought to pass that other saying, written among the words that shall never pass away, 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.'"

In the sermon to the American lady who embraced the Roman Catholic faith, we find the following wish respecting this country:

> "Ah! why on the noble soil of the United States, must our Church be still—I do not say unknown—but despised by so many souls? Would to God that it were simply unknown! A new apostle might then go to invoke upon those shores that 'unknown God,' which Paul invoked before the Areopagus, that Church which they love in the ideal without knowing it in the reality; and thoughtful America would receive it better than frivolous Athens. But they think they know us, and they see us through such a cloud of evil report that our name excites nothing but disgust and hatred. How long shall these age-long misunderstandings endure, and when shall God at last command the division wall to be thrown down? It certainly depends upon ourselves to prepare for that longed-for day by drawing nearer to each other; not certainly by making doctrinal concessions, which would be sinful if they were not chimerical, but by the abandonment of our mutual prejudices in the presence of facts better understood, and by the formation of those kindly relations in which esteem and charity might even now unite those whom difference of belief still separates."

It is in this spirit that Father Hyacinthe has come to this country, and in this spirit he has certainly been welcomed by all American Protestants.

SYBARIS AND OTHER HOMES. By Edward E. Hale. Boston: Fields & Osgood.

When our surroundings are distasteful we are apt to console ourselves by following in the footsteps of Sir Thomas More, and, forgetting in the Utopias of imagination those evils from which we have suffered in the flesh, to indulge in visions which are, perhaps, more remarkable for being exactly the opposite of our realities than in any way superior to them. In *Sybaris*, as Mr. Hale paints it, we should all probably at first dwell with great content, enjoying that immunity from the horrors of our work-a-day life in Boston or New-York with the surprised and grateful acquiescence exhibited by Colonel Ingraham. But after a while, sooner or later, according to temperament, the monotony of existence (in a State where, the greatest good of the greatest number being honestly worked for by all a general uniformity of condition should result) might be harder to bear than the thousand ills which we ordinarily put up with, because we feel that they are in our hands, and that when we have time we can turn round at once and rectify them. Diversity of condition, opportunity for change, and something to grumble at, are the essential requirements of American and English life, and an equality of means or education that should obviate the necessity for intense individual effort, would check its best development. When Mr. Hale descends from the ideal to the actual, and speaks of the evils of our crowded cities, and of the advantages of rural homes for the laboring population, we follow him with approval. It is scarcely possible to overrate the bad effects of a long residence in tenement houses in Boston or New-York, or to overestimate the importance of helping the working classes who form them. Mr. Hale grows enthusiastic over Vinelands, and gives no exaggerated picture of a place which is certainly prosperous far beyond the ordinary lot of such settlements. That it should so thrive is not surprising; that it should stand alone in prosperity is still less so. The secret of its success lies only in this, that it is almost purely an American community, consisting of people who work their own land themselves, eschewing as far as practicable that destructive "help" system which dwellers in cities perforce depend upon.

THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. From Authentic Spanish and Italian Documents. Compiled from the French of Roselly de Lorgues. By J. J. Barry, M. D. New-York: The American News Company, 1869.

In this entirely novel treatise upon Columbus—which Dr. Barry has got from M. de Lorgues' original by an anomalous process, translating, condensing, supplementing, verifying, annotating—the reader finds himself transported from the region of history into that of hagiology. Our two authors are at great pains from first to last to keep us aware that the *raison d'être* of their work is the intrinsic incompetence of Columbus' previous biographers, and that "the time for his historic rehabilitation has come at last." The "coterie" of four writers—"whose tacit and retrospective association," they tell us, "has obtained the monopoly of the history of Columbus, and who denaturalize his person and his providential *rôle*"—"have deceived themselves and deceived us." Two of them—the Genoese, Giambattista Spotorno, who "wrote by order of the decurional corps of Genoa," and D. Martin Fernandez de Navarette, who worked "by order of the Court of Spain"—were not biographers, but merely collectors of materials which were formed into history by Alexander von Humboldt and Washington Irving. Both of these, lament our authors, were Protestants, and consequently "natural enemies" of Columbus, so that "athwart the prejudices of sect, they could not judge soundly of the spirit and the acts of the man in whom the most ardent Catholicity was personified." The present work, accordingly, is but the discharge of the duty "to dissipate this calumny, adopted with ardor by Protestantism,—to oppose to it the Catholic grandeur of the man who was providentially charged with raising the vail that during six thousand years hid from us the totality of the terrestrial globe."

The particular calumny thus referred to is the imputation upon Columbus' chastity in the matter of Doña Beatrix Enriquez. It is, in fact, repeated several times by Irving, most explicitly in the unsubstantiated assertion (*Irving's Columbus and His Companions Appendix, III.,*) that she "was of a respectable family, but was never married to the Admiral, as has been stated by some of his biographers." To do our rehabilitators justice,—by dint of a long dissertation occupying two sections of their *Introduction*, a digression in the course of the narrative, and an "addendum" devoted to the topic,—they show to satisfaction that the charge was first heard of in a lawsuit where it became desirable to prove the illegitimacy of one of the discoverer's descendants, and that the accusation, which from that day to this has been a favorite one to bring posthumously against men of genius, has the usual value of such fabrications of scandal-loving chroniclers. Mr. Irving's too easy acceptance of a story universally circulated, and denied faintly, if at all, has been unfortunate not only in its direct consequences, but also in that it forms a link in the demonstration to which M. de Lorgues appends, at once by way of corollary and as the keynote of his strain, this deduction:

> "It is contrary to common sense that incredulity should explain Faith, and that Catholic genius should be presented to our regards by Protestantism."

Let us frankly admit our own condemnation if we are to be tried by our author's test, that Christopher Columbus—*their* Christopher Columbus—"cannot be comprehended and appreciated but by Catholics; the Hero of the Faith is not intelligible to incredulity." For we are asked to believe such things as that "this man had no defect of character, or no worldly quality. We have weighty reasons for considering him a saint;" also that "we have been contemplating a man of perfect virtue, of an entire purity of heart;" likewise that he was separated "from all the human existences recorded in history." Next we are instructed that St. Christopher, ("Christ-bearer") whose worship, once flourishing in Spain, has in later centuries declined, was but a forerunner of the namesake who was to bear the name of Christ to a new world; and that "it remains for us to venerate in him only the martyr of Jesus Christ, and probably the author, or the occasion of the mysterious prophecy, with the accomplishment of which Christopher Columbus was charged." Then we are brought to "consider the most salient points of comparison between the destiny of Moses and that of Columbus;" how the one, fifteen hundred years before Christ, organized the Jewish Church, and the other, fifteen hundred years after Christ, brings new nations into the Catholic Church; how "both of these men bear names that are highly symbolic;" how both were 40 years old when they commenced their labors, and left their wives that they might prosecute them unembarrassed; how the sea "opens its waters" for Moses, and "smooths its deep waters," for Columbus; and how, after considerable more of a similar character, with respect to their earthly aspirations, "neither the one nor the other attained the object of his wishes." Finally, when a succession of these things has rendered us as incapable of astonishment as Mr. Mark Tapley on the memorable occasion when he retired from the business and sold off the stock, our authors relieve themselves of a sentiment to which, like Mr. Charles Reade, they can only give adequate utterance in the largest type:

> "This is not enough. We will disclose the profound conviction of our mind. We declare before God, who knows it, and before men, who do not know it, that CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS WAS A SAINT."

Our own preconceptions in favor of the accepted systems of historical composition are, perhaps, too strongly at variance with our author's undoubtedly accurate conviction that "according to this system the life of a saint could never be written," to leave our judgment free from bias. But aside from those qualities imputed to Columbus, which our limited comprehension quite refuses to grasp, and aside also from the minor miracles that are constantly determining the course of our career, there are other idiosyncrasies in this historical style against which we find ourselves compelled to remain protestant. We cannot concede that a revolution of the popular ideas respecting Columbus justifies a parallel revolution in the established usages of the Queen's English. The magniloquence of the work is unspeakable; yet, beside the most florid passages are the most delightful solecisms—uses of words in significations quite foreign to their nature, extraordinary coinages, a ruthless ostracism of *shall* and *should*, and a consequent promotion of *will* and *would* to reign in their stead—in fine, a crop of malapropisms of speech, whose luxuriance is scarcely more comprehensible than the character of Columbus.

Yet the book is by no means devoid of merit. Its more than 600 densely printed pages afford room for a thoroughly complete record of Columbus' career, though Dr. Barry has wisely dropped, in his translation, much useless detail. In spite of the large infusion of the grandiose and the polemical, the story is often told with vigor, and always with earnestness, and the writer's erudition on his topic is unquestionable. While the majority of readers will doubtless continue to trace the story of Columbus in Irving's pure and luminous page, no one who desires to have it exhaustive and exact should fail to correct it by this volume; and nowhere else in the language, to our knowledge, is there information, on the bibliography of the subject, at all comparable to the monograph in its introduction.

POPPING THE QUESTION. By Mrs. Gordon Smythies. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The highly laudatory notices attributed to London papers, and printed on the title page of this book, led us to expect something better than the dull and improbable story, from the perusal of which we have derived little or no gratification. Not that the ingredients wherewith to construct an interesting novel are wanting; on the contrary, we have love, jealousy, flirtation, murder, seduction, forgery and lesser crimes enough to satisfy the keenest lover of sensation; but they are all worked out in such a clumsy manner, that the interest is gone long before we reach the end of the story. Nor are the characters well drawn. Sullivan, with a strong devotion to rascality, blunders most stupidly; his mother's conduct is contemptible; Henry, the hero, is commonplace, and unworthy the love of the gentle and high-minded Emily. Camilla, indeed, is a more attractive person than we have a right to hope from the dramatic but scarcely natural fashion of her introduction to the hero—who, happening to wander into a graveyard, sees the lady precipitate herself into the vault where her mother's coffin had just been deposited, with the apparent intent to be immured likewise. Henry rescues and falls in love with her. The other characters are poorly conceived, and the incidents connected with Sir Herbert's will are improbable, not to say impossible.

EVIDENCES OF NATURAL AND REVEALED THEOLOGY. By Charles E. Lord. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co.

Dr. Lord is a calm, clear, and careful writer, and this volume is a valuable contribution to theological literature. The author does not propose an elaborate argument upon any one department of truth, but a general and compendious treatise upon those subjects which come under the head of natural theology as these bear upon the evidences of Christianity, and give the mind a deeper conviction of the authority of Revelation. In the execution of this plan, the subject of causation is discussed, and the various theories respecting it are concisely and fairly stated, the author insisting that it is essential, in order to give the highest effect to all reasoning upon final causes, "to show efficient causation in the works of nature from God, when in no sense general law in respect to that causation could have an existence." He then considers the facts of consciousness, the sphere of the senses, and general laws; under which last head, laws of gravity, of light, of heat, of friction and of the solar system are included. This leads naturally to the investigation of the development theory, which substitutes law for God, and which is shown to be derogatory to human nature, opposed to geology, and at variance with the profoundest scientific researches.

In opposition to this theory, the mutual adaptation of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and the testimony of science and history as to the origin of man, are set forth with an admirable *résumé*, exhibiting the unity of design in nature and the revelation therein of Divine benevolence. From this position the argument ascends to the higher nature of man, and then to a consideration of God, so far as his character and attributes are derived from nature; the closing chapters of the first part of the book being devoted to the natural and supernatural, the limits of human thought, and the opposition of both Nature and Revelation to Atheism.

The second half of the volume is occupied with the subject of Revealed Theology, which is treated with learning and skill, showing a thorough acquaintance with ancient and modern writings upon the theme, and a wonderful talent in the collation and condensation of facts and thought upon it. The necessity of a revelation is exhibited; then the revelations of the Christian religion are unfolded with historical correctness and judicious criticism; the questions of the integrity of the canon, the inspiration of the Bible, the harmony of science and revelation, and kindred subjects, are thoroughly, yet concisely, considered; and the volume concludes with chapters upon the difficulties and unreasonableness of skepticism. As a summary treatise upon natural and revealed theology, or as a manual for use in schools and higher institutions of learning, this book has few, if any, superiors. It will therefore be welcome to the general reader of religious works, and useful to the cause of education.

SONGS OF LIFE SELECTED FROM MANY SOURCES. With Numerous Illustrations from Original Designs. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.

The publishers issued some years ago the first edition of *Folk Songs*, which was followed by a second, revised and enlarged. Although much sought and highly approved, the size and cost of these editions necessarily limited their sale. Hence it was frequently suggested that the matter included should be rearranged in four divisions and each published separately. This suggestion has been adopted and the graceful volume before us constitutes the first portion. The three others, under the titles of *Songs of the Heart*, *Songs of Nature* and *Songs of Home*, will follow at regular intervals. If the remaining volumes are as tastefully gotten up and as charmingly illustrated as the first, there can be no doubt of the abundant success of the series.

TREES, PLANTS AND FLOWERS; Where and How They Grow. A Familiar History of the Vegetable Kingdom. By the author of "Our Own Birds." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1870.

This is not a history of the vegetable kingdom, nor anything like one; the sub-title is too ambitious. But it is an agreeable and entertaining collection of short sketches upon a few of the leading features of the subject, well calculated to amuse and edify the young. The author avoids technicalities as much as possible, and writes throughout in an easy, simple style, that might of itself awaken interest in the lighter by-play that botany, of all the sciences, most readily affords. Strictly speaking, the chapters are so desultory and have so little connection, that the completeness of the book, as a whole, is seriously interfered with; but we are not sure that this mode of treatment is not, after all, adapted to the wants and taste of most of the readers that the book will be likely to have. In statements of fact, we find the author almost invariably trustworthy to a degree that is not always the case with writers of popular little treatises like the present. We cannot, however, commend his occasional attempts at versification, which show to still less advantage beside the excellent style of his prose. The general spirit that pervades and animates the book is praiseworthy; it is kindly, and in the best sense pious. The volume is profusely illustrated with the better sort of wood cuts, and tastefully printed.

AGRICULTURAL QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. After E. Wolff, Fresenius, Krocker and others. Edited by G. C. Caldwell, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the Cornell University. New-York: Orange Judd & Co. 1869.

This admirable treatise appears to be in some sort a companion volume to that on Qualitative Analysis by Professor Craft, of the same University, noticed recently in our columns. With much the same plan and purpose as the latter, the present book is designed as a manual for the use of students in the special department of Agricultural Chemistry. Professor Caldwell modestly claims to be only the editor of the volume, which is largely compiled from eminent German authorities; but the same praise must be accorded him for the original matter introduced that is given for the selection and arrangement of materials in the remainder of the volume. Both as author and editor he has fulfilled his task in a satisfactory manner, and his work will be found to meet exactly the wants of those for whom it was prepared. It will probably soon come into general use, and long retain its place.

Magazines, &c.

—*Harper's* is to our taste hardly as good as it sometimes is, although the paper in the "Easy Chair" describing Jenkins' account of Father Hyacinthe, is clever and amusing, and the profusely illustrated account of the University Boat Race will be to many very attractive. The short stories in this number are hardly as good as could be wished; yet, as we have often occasion to remark, this is perhaps the most difficult department in a magazine to fill acceptably. One article here—that on Ecumenical Councils—well sustains the Harpers' long-time reputation for giving fuller and more detailed chronicles of most subjects of great immediate interest than can be found in any other periodical form.

—The second number of the *Academy* is better even than the first, and is fully worthy of the house which has been for more than fifty years at the head of publishing firms in England. Mr. Murray has evidently resolved to establish a critical journal on the principle of having each book treated by a writer who is specially qualified, by independent study or thought, to do it full and impartial justice. Thus the small jealousies and petty animosities which have so long been permitted to dictate "criticisms" in the *Athenæum* will be carefully kept out of the *Academy*. Several examples of the very highest form of critical analysis will be found in the second number of the *Academy*. Its reports of scientific meetings will also help to render this publication useful and popular. Subscribers names are received in New-York by Mr. Brentano—who also supplies another excellent publication, entitled *Nature*, the first number of which was recently issued.

—The *Catholic World* for December is more than usually attractive. Father Hecker's "Farewell Sermon" leads the table of contents, and not far off we find an able article upon the "Basilica of St. Peter," where Father Hecker has gone. A review of Dr. Harwood's "Prize Lecture on Romanism," and a second paper upon the "Immutability of the Species" are among the solid contents of the magazine, but the most readable and interesting article to the people of this City is one upon "The Sanitary Topography of New-York," a topic on which there is much to be said as well as thought. Besides these there is the usual variety of stories and literary notes, among which a review of *Norwood*, and a pithy essay on "Church Music" are specially worthy of notice.

—The *New-Englander* for October opens with an able, critical article upon "Plato's Conception of a Supreme Being," which shows that the ruling God of Plato is not Fate; that he is possessed of human emotions, heart being added to will; that he is eternal and unchangeable, and the architect rather than the creator of the universe. This is followed by a learned paper from the pen of President Woolsey, of Yale College, discussing the historical credibility of Luke ii., 1, 5, which records the enrollment and taxation of the Roman world under Augustus. The rest of this Quarterly is devoted to an admirable address, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Amherst College, by Rev. J. L. Diman, upon "The Method of Academic Culture," and Professor N. Porter's closing essay upon American colleges and the American public, both of which are valuable contributions to the subject of collegiate education.

—The December number of *Mme. Demorest's Magazine* deserves passing mention, as fully calculated to sustain the popularity of that excellent journal of fashion.

Books Received.

—Harper & Brothers, New-York, 1870. *Wild Sports of the World; A Book of Natural History and Adventure.* By James Greenwood. With 147 Illustrations.

—Harper & Brothers, New-York, 1869. *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Relating to all Ages and Nations, for Universal Reference.* Edited by Benjamin Vincent, Assistant Secretary and Librarian of the Royal Institution; and revised for the use of American readers.

—Leypoldt & Holt, New-York, 1870. *Through Night to Light.* A Novel. By Friedrich Spielhagen. Author's edition.

—Roberts Brothers, Boston, 1870. *Great Mysteries and Little Plagues.* By John Neal.

—Hurd & Houghton, New-York, 1869. *White and Red.* A Narrative of Life Among the Northwest Indians. By Helen C. Weeks, author of the *The Ainslee Stories*, &c.

—Hurd & Houghton, New-York, 1869. *An American Family in Paris.* With fifty-eight Illustrations, &c.

—Roberts Brothers, Boston, 1870. *The Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition.* By Frederic Henry Hedge.

—The Western News Company, Chicago, 1869. The Poems of Julius Rodenberg. Translated into English Verse, and the Original Metres with the German Text on the opposite page. By William Vocke.

—Charles Scribner & Co., New-York, 1869. *Pictures of Edgewood* in a series of photographs. By Rockwood, and illustrative text by the author of *My Farm at Edgewood*.

—Sever, Francis & Co., Boston and Cambridge, 1870. *The Book of Praise.* From the best English Hymn Writers. Selected and arranged by Roundell Palmer.

—O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, 1870. *The Chemical Forces*—Heat, Light, Electricity, &c., &c. By Thos. Ruggles Pynchon, M. A., &c.

—Charles Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *Songs of Life.* Selected from many sources with numerous illustrations from original designs by Hennessy, Darley, Griswold, Fenn, Eytinge, Herrick, Ward, Hoppin, &c., &c.

—D. Appleton & Co., New-York, 1870. *Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean; Or, The Riviera, Mentone, Italy, Corsica, Sicily, Algeria, Spain and Biarritz, as Winter climates.* By J. Henry Bennett, M. D., &c.

—D. Appleton & Co., New-York, 1870. *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children.* By Alfred Vogel, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Dorpat, Russia. Translated and edited by H. Raphael, M. D., &c. From the fourth German edition.

—D. Appleton & Co., New-York, 1870. *The Physiology of Man.* Designed to represent the existing state of Physiological Science as applied to the functions of the human body. By Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., &c.

—Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, 1870. *The Story of a Bad Boy.* By Thos. Bailey Aldrich, with illustrations.

—Sever, Francis & Co., Boston and Cambridge, 1870. *American Institutions.* By Alexis de Tocqueville. Translated by Henry Reeve, Esq. Revised and edited, with notes, by Francis Bowen Alford, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Harvard University.

—*Ibid. The Happy Boy.* A tale of Norwegian Peasant Life. By Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Translated from the Norwegian by H. R. G.

—*Ibid. The Sunday Book of Poetry.* Selected and arranged by C. F. Alexander.

—Sheldon & Co., New-York. *Susan Fielding.* A Novel. By Mrs. Annie Edwards, author of *Archie Lovell*, &c. Illustrated.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Returns for Secretary of State and Comptroller.

Counties.	Sigel.	Nelson.	Greeley.	Allen.
Albany	9754	11453	9268	11743
Allegany	4458	2170	4333	2174
Broome	4072	2841	4012	2844
Cattaraugus	4194	2844	4154	2850
Cayuga	5529	3797	5438	3822
Chautauqua	6849	3360	6682	3373
Chemung	2849	3312	2808	3312
Chenango	4889	3974	4844	3968
Clinton	3131	3551	3096	3561
Columbia	4085	4670	4061	4688
Cortland	2820	1647	2781	1633
Delaware	4459	3794	4450	3788
Dutchess	6136	6095	6310	5946
Erie	12407	11810	11892	12047
Essex	2572	1771	2532	1769
Franklin	2342	1726	2320	1716
Fulton and Hamilton	2880	3008	2845	3020
Genesee	2893	2022	2825	2026
Greene	2215	3153	2224	3152
Herkimer	4096	3513	4024	3523
Jefferson	5965	4855	5899	4865
Kings	21424	28427	21350	28155
Lewis	2566	2559	2527	2558
Livingston	3429	2524	3373	2538
Madison	4775	3075	4670	3130
Monroe	9444	7534	8889	7800
Montgomery	3312	3710	3262	3730
New-York	36897	79476	38650	77800
Niagara	4046	3732	3966	3778
Oneida	10109	9086	9932	9221
Onondaga	8860	6547	8430	6608
Ontario	4135	3294	4068	3296
Orange	6187	6086	6195	6054
Orleans	2858	1915	2780	1930
Oswego	6477	4119	6437	4466
Otsego	5527	5438	5504	5430
Putnam	856	1360	869	1371
Queens	2517	4156	2477	4165
Rensselaer	7702	8048	7633	8032
Richmond	1410	2265	1390	2269
Rockland	1110	1668	1115	1691
St. Lawrence	7767	2609	7608	2598
Saratoga	5375	5249	5269	5296
Schenectady	2153	2274	2138	2283
Schoharie	2476	4139	2446	4140
Schuyler	1949	1583	1942	1578
Seneca	2139	2541	2118	2554
Steuben	5681	4926	5628	4947
Suffolk	3107	3136	3156	3113
Sullivan	2197	2791	2102	2831
Tioga	3403	2572	3380	2573
Tompkins	3529	2456	3492	2219
Ulster	6415	6887	5240	6817
Warren	1978	2041	1955	2042
Washington	4341	2847	4291	2846
Wayne	4707	3647	4697	3626
Westchester	6480	7513	6684	7668
Wyoming	2927	1773	2854	1779
Yates	2181	1277	2151	1275
Total	310,061	330,616	307,406	330,027

THE CONSTITUTION.

Official Returns for the Amended Constitution, and the Judiciary Article.

Counties.	Constitution. For.	Constitution. Against.	Judiciary Art. For.	Judiciary Art. Against.
Albany	8343	9368	9074	5938
Allegany	4068	2160	4156	1955
Broome	3731	2833	3789	2620
Cattaraugus	3515	2849	3831	2515
Cayuga	4586	3697	5975	1250
Chautauqua	5678	3352	6401	2497
Chemung	2049	3250	4493	225
Chenango	3991	3866	4437	3109
Clinton	1694	2788	1949	2394
Columbia	3801	4504	4208	3968
Cortland	2404	1657	2809	1290
Delaware	3566	3827	3637	3670
Dutchess	5264	4942	4948	4411
Erie	3338	5719	5918	256
Essex	2008	1448	3060	67
Franklin	2092	1626	1786	1551
Fulton and Hamilton	2126	2680	2559	1886
Genesee	1881	2095	2398	1492
Greene	....	....	2194	3634
Herkimer	3249	3593	3380	3263
Jefferson	4894	4786	7763	1783
Kings	17377	25117	18242	24556
Lewis	1309	2374	1866	1926
Livingston	2729	2547	3054	2188
Madison	3751	3063	4665	1908
Monroe	4006	6040	3744	6213
Montgomery	2816	3107	3069	1991
New-York	23809	67523	25964	65599
Niagara	3087	3356	3236	3150
Oneida	1284	7264	2207	4464
Onondaga	7897	6323	13090	852
Ontario	3415	3318	4400	2094
Orange	5790	5629	5833	5374
Orleans	2152	1847	2392	1419
Oswego	5191	3852	6367	1494
Otsego	3246	4498	3107	3824
Putnam	512	1276	705	1200
Queens	1862	2550	1913	2104
Rensselaer	6234	7149	1683	10097
Richmond	1012	1828	1131	1672
Rockland	1012	1646	976	1554
St. Lawrence	6694	2670	1083	7289
Saratoga	2419	4255	811	3470
Schenectady	712	1776	1481	794
Schoharie	1694	4002	1766	3879
Schuyler	1263	1487	1796	692
Seneca	1746	2517	1758	2484
Steuben	4577	4858	4928	3975
Suffolk	2517	2652	2572	2472
Sullivan	1734	2772	1710	2761
Tioga	3054	2532	3342	2302
Tompkins	2867	2533	3089	2239
Ulster	4155	5453	5993	3224
Warren	1470	1692	1575	1162
Washington	3579	2783	3888	2520
Wayne	2868	3347	4550	842
Westchester	5231	6230	5532	5685
Wyoming	2703	1744	3376	891
Yates	1610	1476	1361	1512
Total	221,662	286,031	247,020	241,651

Official Returns for the Articles Relating to Property Qualification and Uniform Assessments.

Counties.	Property Qualification. For.	Property Qualification. Against.	Uniform Assessments. For.	Uniform Assessments. Against.
Albany	9125	7431	7334	8853
Allegany	2187	4114	....	....
Broome	2878	3687	3816	2599
Cattaraugus	2730	3755	3535	2668
Cayuga	3370	4968	4788	2666
Chautauqua	3276	6149	5653	3302
Chemung	3205	2357	1796	3074
Chenango	3870	4254	3826	3511
Clinton	2723	2183	1937	2549
Columbia	4703	3688	3782	4525
Cortland	1608	2626	2609	1508
Delaware	3703	3809	3265	3954
Dutchess	4931	4997	4191	4776
Erie	3025	5236	....	....
Essex	1386	1913	1903	1128
Franklin	1636	1991	....	....
Fulton and Hamilton	2648	2357	....	....
Genesee	1841	2665	1927	2042
Greene	3291	1690	....	....
Herkimer	3576	3512	3396	3677
Jefferson	4609	5421	....	....
Kings	24067	17264	2164	23953
Lewis	2055	2183	....	....
Livingston	2448	3208	....	....
Madison	2897	4327	....	....
Monroe	6327	6748	3396	6096
Montgomery	3252	2522	....	....
New-York	65189	27390	20928	67098
Niagara	3452	3157	2991	3323
Oneida	7969	8527	551	5751
Onondaga	6467	8031	7941	6021
Ontario	2988	3908	3211	3094
Orange	5988	5475	5597	5543
Orleans	1770	2422	1998	1730
Oswego	3531	5675	5443	2909
Otsego	4062	3771	3057	3849
Putnam	1271	623	....	....
Queens	2978	1863	523	2029
Rensselaer	7369	6636	811	7795
Richmond	1726	1099	1371	1176
Rockland	1645	906	839	1605
St. Lawrence	2359	7214	5082	3577
Saratoga	4029	3138	463	3595
Schenectady	1881	1058	....	....
Schoharie	3871	2148	1841	3978
Schuyler	1462	1646	1192	1398
Seneca	2444	1926	2555	1664
Steuben	4550	5639	....	....
Suffolk	2858	2436	2837	2638
Sullivan	2791	1751	1694	2683
Tioga	2546	3166	3057	2471
Tompkins	2302	3293	466	4543
Ulster	6044	3935	....	....
Warren	1610	1436	1482	1170
Washington	2862	3777	3311	2948
Wayne	3217	3246	2653	2864
Westchester	6795	5841	4770	5630
Wyoming	1730	2791	2955	1339
Yates	1335	1875	1267	1637
Total	282,458	250,754	150,204	234,939

The Western Pacific Railroad Disaster—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The jury to inquire into the late railroad disaster at Alameda, Cal., have rendered the following verdict:

> We, the jury impaneled on an inquisition held at the town of Alameda, before Judge Clement, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Acting Coroner for the County of Alameda, State of California, to inquire into the cause of the deaths of Alexander White Baldwin, A. Boulett, Edward Anderson, George Thompson, Charles Martin, Frank B. Milliken, J. D. McDowell, David Wand, Max Ehrman, Thomas F. Sanders, James Conly, Brunson H. Fox and Henry L. Petersen, do find from the evidence before us that the said persons, and each and all of them, came to their deaths from the effect of a collision which took place between the Westward-bound train of the Alameda Railroad and the Eastward-bound train of the Western Pacific Railroad, near Damon's Station, in the said county of Alameda, on Sunday, the 14th day of November, A. D. 1869, at or about the hour of 9 A. M. of said day, and that the said collision was the result of and was caused by the ignorance and incompetency of the switchman, Bernard Kane, employed at Simpson's Station, in giving a signal to the officers of the Western Pacific train, indicating that it was "all right, go ahead," and in saying to the locomotive engineer of said Western Pacific Railroad, "all right."
>
> The jury further find, from the evidence of said Bernard Kane, that he cannot read, and that the officer of the Railroad Company whose duty it was to instruct said Kane in his duties was deceived by said Kane as to his inability to read.
>
> Dated at Alameda, the 17th day of November, 1869.
>
> (Signed,) H. D. Bacon, Foreman; F. K. Shattuck, F. M. Campbell, C. F. Woods, Robinson Gibbons, Charles Wood.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

A Demand for the Recall of Governor McDougall.

From the Toronto Telegraph, Nov. 25.

If the Government have not already recalled Mr. McDougall, we would advise them to do so without delay. His position is simply ridiculous. At last accounts he was camped out—under canvas, we suppose—on American soil, within sight of the Territory of which he is the nominal, but banished, Governor. Is he to remain there Micawber-like "waiting for something to turn up?" Is he to put himself into training, "get up his muscle," and then make war, single-handed, against the six hundred rebellious half-breeds, on behalf of himself, the Canadian Government, British authority, and the Queen, "her crown, dignity?" Or is he to remain there until he freezes or starves to death, and thus furnishes a job for some enterprising Yankee Coroner? Situated as he now is, we would like to know what good he could accomplish were he to remain there for the next fifty years. If the Government are determined to leave him "under canvas" until he comes to terms with his "rebellious subjects," he may as well become a naturalized American citizen at once, put up a comfortable shanty, and settle down for life.

Escape of Conrad Meier, the Murderer, from the Toledo Jail.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Nov. 24.

Conrad Meier, the man who has been in confinement in the County Jail for several months past, awaiting the execution of the death penalty upon him for the crime of murder, has at length penetrated the formidable array of stone walls and iron gratings which stood between him and the outer world and is now a fugitive from justice.

His escape, which occurred last evening, is as shrewd as it was successful. It appears that for several days past Meier had been seeking permission from the jailor to sleep with another prisoner in his cell. Though the jailor had not granted his request, Meier had intimated that he should take the liberty of doing what he had asked. Last evening, when the jailor entered the apartment occupied by the prisoners, for the purpose of locking them up in their cells for the night, as is his custom, he found that some of the prisoners had already retired to their berths? In the cell occupied by the man with whom Meier had asked the privilege of sleeping he saw that both the upper and lower berths were occupied by what appeared to be two men. Supposing one of them to be Meier, as he was not in his own cell, and feeling that there could be no harm in allowing him to occupy a berth in his friend's cell if he wished, the jailor turned the key of the cell door. After all the prisoners had been secured in their cells, the jailor passed down into the basement of the jail to bring up the coal for the jail stove, leaving the three iron doors in the passageway unlocked for the sake of convenience in returning. The affairs of the jail being disposed of for the night, and all the doors securing the same properly locked, the jailor retired.

This morning, when the prisoners were released from their cells for the day, lo and behold! Meier was missing. On examination, the jailor became convinced that Meier, aided by the friend with whom he wished to sleep, had rolled up the bed clothes in such a shape as to resemble a man's body, and placed them in the unoccupied berth in the same position in which a man would sleep. Having arranged this "dummy" slumberer, he then took some position in the hall, where he succeeded in escaping the eye of the jailor while locking up the cells. Knowing that it was the custom of the jailor to leave the doors above mentioned unlocked while the fuel for the night was being brought up, Meier hinged all his plans for escape upon the opportunity thus afforded for passing out of the jail. Accordingly, the cunning fellow came from his hiding place and crept noiselessly down the passage way through which the jailor had just gone. Reaching the hall below, which he did undiscovered, he had only to lift the latch of a door opening into the jail yard, and pass out.

Gaining the yard, no obstruction was before him, and under cover of the night he took some unknown course, and used his legs as best he could to hide himself from the vigilance of all who may pursue him.

A thorough search for the fugitive has been instituted, and a reward of $500 for his apprehension has been offered.

A Fight With Stage Robbers in California.

From the San Diego Union, Nov. 11.

On last Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, as the Fort Yuma stage was coming West, about sixteen miles this side of Yuma, at attack was made by four men, armed to the teeth and stripped to the buff. The coach was in a narrow road, the brush on either side being quite thick. The robbers appeared in the road, and called on the driver to halt and give up the treasure on board; one stepping into the road in front of the team, and the other three surrounding the coach. The stage not halting promptly, the man in the road fired and killed the off wheeler. There were six passengers on board, and when the horse was shot, a man by the name of W. Richard, of the firm of Richard & Co., of Pimos Villages, fired a shotgun load of buckshot into the stomach of the robber in front of the team, who threw up his hands, exclaiming, "My God, I am shot!" whereupon the fight commenced. The passengers were poorly armed; there were only three revolvers and a shotgun aboard, but the owners used them in a lively manner—driving the robbers off, and getting away with the treasure. One man on board the coach named Davis got a scratch on the leg. The coach received several shots. After the highwaymen were driven off, their coats and spurs were found hanging on the bushes. They had prepared for a lively fight, expecting to go through the coach, as they had done the coach on the Los Angeles route, but were slightly mistaken in the men this time. It was light enough so that the robbers could be plainly seen. They are the same fellows that were in the city during the races, and who were pointed out by the Los Angeles officers as the robbers of the coach, as above stated. They left here just after the races closed, going east toward Fort Yuma. On the road out, they inquired as to the amount of treasure carried by the coach of Wells, Fargo & Co. They paid their bills along the road in bogus gold dust. A horse was found next day tied to a tree, supposed to have been left by the party for the use of the man who was shot, and who is believed to be hid away in the vicinity of the attack. A message was sent back to Yuma for a party to go in search, and the Indians were put on the trail. Their capture is nearly a certainty; and we hope the captors will make quick work of the robbers.

The Tornado in Colorado—The Town of Georgetown Nearly Destroyed.

Correspondence of the Central City (Col.) Register.

Georgetown, Col., Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869.

Our town has been visited by a terrible tornado, which lasted from midnight of Wednesday until sundown to-day, spreading devastation in every quarter. A large portion of our town is in ruins, and many of the inhabitants are to-night utterly homeless. Many persons were injured by flying fragments of houses. One child, a girl of 7 years, the daughter of Mr. Brockey, was killed instantly, and the father injured, probably fatally, and the balance of the family are more or less injured. Two ladies had each an arm broken. Mr. M. P. Parker was slightly injured by his house going to pieces about him. The Episcopal Church is entirely demolished. In going down it fell against and crushed in the side of Barton's new building. The smoke stack of Huepeden's Works were blown over, also the stack of his assay and smelting furnace. Among the buildings destroyed are the large livery stable of Reynolds Brothers, their dwelling house, a large boarding house occupied by Mr. Webb, the mill building that stood in the lower town, known as the Georgetown mill, a fine dwelling owned by Mr. Smith, another belonging to Mr. Germain, and about forty others of various kinds. Sheriff Bogue was driving into town, when the blast struck his carriage and dashed it to fragments. Trees by the dozen were uprooted, and some were carried down the mountain sides hundreds of feet. In one instance the top of a tree thirty feet long was carried from Alpine Mountain across the gulch at an elevation of 300 feet and deposited on Burrell Hill. Portions of the roof of the Georgetown Mill were whirled from four to six hundred feet in the air, and other fragments were landed high up on Republican mountain, lodging on the green timber—in some instances a thousand feet above the level of the creek. At different times during the day it was feared the whole town would be laid in ruins. The water in the creek was black as ink. Trees with their roots and clinging soil were seen like a great black cloud sweeping down the face of the mountain like an army of demons bent on death and destruction. The air was filled with fragments of timber and trees, making it unsafe for persons to be outside their own doors—if they were sufficiently well anchored down. The number of injured is much greater than I am at present able to detail.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

Opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the Question of Counting the Votes for Supervisor.

The Board of County Canvassers met at noon yesterday, Mr. Fox in the chair, and without transacting any business took a recess until noon to-day.

The following communication was read from the Corporation Council:

Law Department,
Office of Counsel to the Corporation,
Nov. 22, 1869.

To the Board of Supervisors acting as County Canvassers:

Gentlemen: I have received two communications in writing addressed to your Honorable Board, containing the protests of Mr. John Foley and Mr. Jacob Cohen against the counting by you, in your capacity of County Canvassers, of ballots cast at the recent election, for Henry Smith for the office of Supervisor. Not finding any letter from you accompanying these papers, specifying the questions to which you desire to direct my attention, I can only offer you advice on the points as to which, I suppose, you wish to consult me.

First—The facts as set forth in the affidavit and protests submitted to me do not seem sufficient to bring the case within the influence of the law on which the contestants rely, as warranting you in declining to canvass the votes cast for Henry Smith. (Section 2, chapter 339, Laws of 1869.) It is alleged that said Henry Smith, having entered in the office of Police Commissioner on May 19, 1869, was, while in such office, publicly nominated for the office of Supervisor; was a candidate for said office at the election held on the 2d November inst., and that votes were cast for him at said election. It does not necessarily follow from these facts that said votes were void: Such public nomination would, according to the provisions of said section, have amounted to a resignation and vacation of the office of Police Commissioner, unless such nomination had been publicly declined within ten days after the date of such public nomination. It nowhere appears on the papers that such public declination was made by Mr. Smith. In default thereof, the office of Police Commissioner held by him would have become, by operation of law, vacant on the expiration of ten days after the date of his public nomination for the office of Supervisor. All votes cast for him at any subsequent election for that office would have been valid, unless such election had been held within thirty days after such vacation of the office of Police Commissioner, which is nowhere alleged to have been the fact. I see nothing, therefore, in the papers submitted by you to me to warrant you in departing from your ordinary practice, and all ballots cast at said election should, in my opinion, be counted by you in the usual way. The duties of Supervisors in this respect are rather ministerial than judicial, and the facts being found by you, it is the office of the Courts to apply the rules of law thereto, if their interposition be required.

Second—I am the more inclined to this opinion in the present case, because I think it is questionable whether the Legislature had the power to enact the provisions on which the contestants depend. That part of section 2, chapter 339, Laws of 1869, which provides "that all votes cast at any election for any person holding the office of Police Commissioner, or within thirty days after he shall have resigned such office, shall be void," seems to me, in effect, a disfranchisement of the voter, as well as a disqualification of the candidate, and in either aspect a violation of the State Constitution. If the Legislature can disqualify a citizen from being a candidate for office for thirty days after he has ceased to be a Police Commissioner, it can so disqualify him for thirty years, or for the rest of his life. If it can so disqualify him who has held this public office, I see no reason why the same power might not be extended to other offices. Results might follow, inconsistent with the spirit, and in some instances with the letter, of the State Constitution. But it is in the light of a virtual disfranchisement of the voter that this provision seems to me chiefly objectionable. In article 2, section 1, New-York State Constitution, are set forth, in detail, all the qualifications entitling a citizen to the exercise of the right of suffrage. Possessed of these, his right to vote at all elections, for whom he pleases, and to have his vote counted as the expression of his will, is perfect, and cannot be impaired by legislative interference. He may vote for a person eligible or ineligible, and his ballot must be counted and his choice be recognized and respected, even though the person of his choice be found to be, by reason of some legal cause of disqualification, subsequently unable to take possession of the office or to perform its duties. The power to declare that a vote cast for or against this man or that man shall be void—in other words, that for or against this or that man, the people's opinion shall not be expressed in its most direct and authoritative manner—would be a dangerous power to vest in any Legislature, and I entertain grave doubts whether it is vested in that of the State of New-York. Questions of this nature however, involving the constitutional right of the citizen, and the constitutional power of the Legislature to restrict these rights, are among the most difficult and delicate subjects of judicial investigation, and only properly find a place in this letter as indicating the doubts which have occurred to my mind, and the reasons which have led me to advise you to follow in this instance, your ordinary practice of canvassing all the votes cast at the recent election, as the best means of enabling all parties interested to present the whole case to the revision of the proper tribunals.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Legal Adviser to the Board of Supervisors.

It is understood that the Board will take no action in the matter until the *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court is modified or set aside.

The New Post Office.

From the quiet manner in which the building of the New Post Office goes on, no one would suspect that much was being accomplished. But the progress from week to week continues at about the same rapid pace with which the work was started. The main supports of the structure are now well under way, nine of the pillars having already been laid. These are very massive, and are placed within ten feet of each other, so that they will be able to sustain any amount of weight.

Yesterday the first steps were taken toward moving in the fence on the Broadway side. A solid platform about ten feet wide is to be built just inside of the fence over the trench, which will serve as a temporary sidewalk. This will probably be completed in three weeks. Yesterday, also, tests were made with several mixtures of cement to ascertain the best quality for the mason work in the building.

Mr. Mullett, the architect, is in Washington, completing the designs of the interior and exterior of the office.

Public Sunday School Meeting.

The next public union meeting under the auspices of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday evening next. W. W. Cornell, Esq., President of the Society, will occupy the chair. Addresses will be made by C. H. Applegate, Rev. C. D. Foss and Rev. J. H. Vincent. The pastors and the Sunday School and mission workers and friends connected with the various City churches are earnestly invited to be present.

The Mart Allen Panel Case—The Accused on Trial at the Court of General Sessions.

"Mart" Allen, against whom, jointly with Henry Jackson and William Mack, an indictment had been found for grand larceny, was placed yesterday separately on his trial. He was charged with having, on the 25th of October, robbed a Mr. Smith by means of the "panel game." Evidence to the following effect was given by the prosecution: On the evening of the 25th ult. Mr. Smith accompanied two women to No. 14 Howard-street. He went into their room with $700 in his pocket; a knock at the door, and the announcement that a "lover" was outside, induced him to hurriedly leave. On examining his pocketbook he found over $600 gone. Officer Scott, on the night following, went, with some other officers, to the house mentioned, and demanded admittance into the room where the offence was committed. The persons inside refused admission, and threatened, if the door was broken in, to shoot whoever dared to do so. Subsequently they were admitted, and in the room Allen and the other prisoners were found. The room contained only a sofa and chair, and connected with the back room by a panel door, which could not be seen by any person not acquainted with the place, and near this door, some few feet from the ground, was a round hole, a half inch in diameter, through which a person in the inner room could see everything taking place in the other apartment. Smith says that while in that room on the night in question he gave a dollar bill to each of the women, and took the two dollars out of his vest pocket, where he kept small change; the remainder of the money was in $10 and $5 bills, kept in the inner pocket of his coat. Allen was searched at the Police Station, and in his pocket were found thirty-eight $10 bills, two of which were identified by the prosecutor as having been stolen from him. One had a name on the back and was very much injured; the other had a strip of white paper in one corner and on the paper a little star. The defence was a denial of the robbery, and the following explanation of the manner in which the two identified bills came into "Mart's" possession: One of Mr. Smith's female acquaintances of that night, whose evidence was most inconsistent, swore that Mr. Smith gave her and the other women

$10 bill each; that they gave the money to the landlady, who kept $1 from each bill as rent; that on the following morning the landlady, who was going to her dressmaker had compunctious feelings about giving two such disfigured bills to that individual, who was very particular, and requested "Marty" to change the bills, which he accordingly did. Those two bills were unfortunately the identical pair which Mr. SMITH recognized as his. The defence closed, and the case was adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day.

ATTEMPTED MURDERS.

Audacious Ruffians Foiled by Accident—Three Distinct Attempts to Kill.

On Thursday evening last GEORGE SIPP and PATRICK MALONEY were in the saloon No 120 Greene-street, known as "Dutch FRED'S," and, being noisy and disorderly, the proprietor called in Officer O'BRIEN, of the Eighth Precinct, who took MALONEY by the collar, and leading him from the saloon, started with him for the Station House. He had gone but a few steps when he heard the snapping of a pistol. He turned around and saw SIPP with a six-barreled Colt's revolver leveled at him; as he turned, SIPP again attempted to fire, but his weapon again failing him, he threw it across the street, just as he was seized by O'BRIEN, who had released his hold of MALONEY; the latter ran across the street, picked up the pistol, and ran down the street, pursued by a citizen; finding this person gaining on him MALONEY turned and attempted to discharge the unreliable pistol once more, but it failed to explode, while it answered the purpose by frightening off the pursuer. SIPP had meantime been taken to the Eighth Precinct Station House, and MALONEY fled down the street until he came to the room of KATIE BROWN, a colored woman, in the basement of No. 102 Greene-street, to whom he gave fifty cents to keep him until morning. Presently he changed his mind and demanded the return of his money, and, the woman refusing, he had recourse once more to the inevitable pistol. This time the weapon did explode, but although held so close to her head that the powder burned her face, the ball sped wide of the mark and buried itself in the wall. MALONEY then left and went to the Eighth Precinct Station House to learn the fate of SIPP, but was recognized, and being arrested was searched, and the pistol found in his boot-leg. Yesterday both men, who are stated to be "First Ward roughs," were arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and were committed in default of $2,500 bail each, the complaint against SIPP being made by the officer, and the woman appearing against MALONEY.

Police Trials—A Raid by the Coachmen.

A large number of Policemen were arraigned yesterday, before Commissioners SMITH, MANIERRE and BRENNAN, charged, in the great majority of the cases, only with such infractions of the rules as being off post and being in conversation while on post. Among the charges of improper conduct was the case of Officer HUBBARD, of the Broadway Squad, for arresting a private coachman, named THOMPSON, for reckless driving, in going at a rapid gait over the crossing of Fifth-avenue and Broadway, one of the most dangerous places in the City for pedestrians. It happened that the stable of the coachman, over which his family resided, was on fire at the time, learning which, Officer HUBBARD took THOMPSON to the stable, and the safety of his family having been assured, then took him before Inspector WALLING, at the Central Police Office, who, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, discharged the prisoner. Not satisfied with this result, THOMPSON made a complaint against HUBBARD, and came to trial with a large number of other private coachmen and footmen to prove that the arrest was unwarranted, and that HUBBARD had abused him without cause in making it. The officer brought witnesses to prove that his conduct was not unbecoming, and that he never uses profane language. In answer to a question of Captain MCDERMOTT, of the Broadway Squad, THOMPSON, who has been a private coachman for fourteen years, said that he does not know there is any penalty for driving faster than a walk around corners. The complaint was marked for dismissal.

Officer JOHN GREEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was charged with neglect of duty in refusing to make a complaint before Justice LEDWITH against a man whom he had arrested for cruelty to animals. The fact being proven, and there appearing no sufficient excuse for his conduct, he was recommended for dismissal from the department.

The Increase of Railroad Freight Rates.

As already noted in the TIMES, negotiations have been going on for some days past between the managers of the Central and Hudson River, the Erie and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads for an increase in the rates of different kinds of freight to all points West. It has been decided to advance the rates on first-class freight ten cents on the 100 pounds, and on second-class five cents, to take effect on Monday next. It has also been determined to place certain kinds of goods—sugar, coffee, molasses, crockery and soda ash—which have heretofore been ranked as "special," among the fourth-class freight, as the transportation of these goods comes largely in competition with the Baltimore and Ohio Roads. The increase, if any, that shall be made on other kinds of "special" freight as well as on freight of the regular third and fourth classes, has not yet been fully agreed upon.

Notwithstanding the advance in the prices, the rates of transportation will be considerably less this Winter than last. First-class freight, for instance, will, under the advanced rates, be $1 50 per hundred pounds from New-York to Chicago; whereas, last year, at this time, it was $2 02. This demand for an increase comes from the managers of the Central, Hudson River and the Erie Roads—the Pennsylvania Central taking no part in the negotiations further than to acquiesce in whatever arrangements may be agreed upon by the managers of the other roads, provided the rates are not fixed at a price below what it deems to be living rates.

Promenade Concert of the Seventh Regiment.

A full dress promenade concert of the Seventh Regiment will be given at the Academy of Music, on the evening of Dec. 16, and promises to be an exceedingly brilliant affair. It will commence at 8 o'clock, and from 10 to 1 o'clock there will be dancing. The band will number 100 performers. The tickets will be limited to 1,200, each admitting a lady and gentleman, and 250 extra tickets, each admitting a lady. Admirable arrangements have been made to secure an attendance as select as that of previous years. Each ticket must bear the name of the gentleman to whom it is issued, and in the case of a non-member, the name of the member of the regiment or veteran member upon whose recommendation the issue is made. Members of the regiment are to appear in full uniform; veteran members will be distinguished by the badge of the Veteran Association, and citizens are to be in full dress. These delightful reunions in the past two years have been greatly enjoyed and highly beneficial to the tone of the regiment. There will be a great many more applicants for tickets than can obtain them.

Opening of a New Railroad on Long Island.

The efforts of a few enterprising citizens for two years past to provide a first-class railroad from Hunter's Point along the north side of Long Island, are likely to be crowned with success. The road is now completed as far as Flushing, College Point and Whitestone, with a branch eastward from Flushing to Brookdale, and will be opened with appropriate ceremonies to day. The new road, so far as built, is said to be equal, if not superior in its equipments, track and running arrangements, to any road extending from this City in any direction.

Death of O. DeF. Grant.

Mr. OLIVER DE FORREST GRANT, President of the "Grant Locomotive Works" at Paterson, N. J., died on Thursday last. He was among the most enterprising and highly-esteemed citizens of Paterson. A meeting of the employes of the locomotive works was held yesterday, H. B. WHITE in the chair, when resolutions were adopted eulogizing the deceased for his urbanity and uniform kindness to those in his employ, and sympathizing with the bereaved family and the community of Paterson in their loss.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 124.—September term, 1868.—*The United States vs. Theodore Adams.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This case is familiar to the public from frequent publication. It was founded upon a claim for compensation for the construction of certain mortar and tugboats for General Fremont. The amount demanded in the petition filed was nearly forty thousand dollars. The Court of Claims gave a partial judgment for the claimant, but on appeal to this Court the judgment was reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to the Court of Claims to dismiss the petition. Motion is now made to amend the mandate of this Court which directs the petition of the claimant to be dismissed by striking out the order and allowing the judgment of the Court of Claims to stand as simply reversed. This motion is based on the allegation that the statement of findings of fact, as embodied in the record, is defective, inasmuch as it is simply the introductory part of the opinion of the Court below which regarded as unimportant certain facts, (and did not state them,) which the Court have held to be of vital import, and which were in evidence below, but do not appear in the record. It is also said that certain facts were incorrectly stated in the record.

John A. Wells for the motion; E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General, opposed.

No. 279—*The United States vs. Henry C. Dewitt.*—This cause is brought here on a certificate of division between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. The defendant was indicted under section 29 of the act of March 2, 1867, for selling, at Detroit, in November of that year, a quantity of oil made from petroleum for illuminating purposes, inflammable at less temperature and fire test than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, contrary to the statute. This indictment having been remitted to the Circuit Court, the defendant demurred, and afterward on argument the Judges were divided in opinion as to the constitutionality of the section of the act under which the indictment was found, and the following questions were certified up: 1. "Whether the facts charged in the indictment constitute any offence under any valid and constitutional law of the United States." 2. "Whether the twenty-ninth section of the act of March 2, 1867, is a valid and constitutional law of the United States." The Government submits that the validity of the statute is to be presumed until its violation of the Constitution is shown beyond reasonable doubt. Congress may establish Police regulations as well as the Legislatures of the States, confining their operation, however, to subjects over which it has control under the Constitution. It is contended that instances of the exercise of this power over certain instruments or agencies of commerce for the protection of life and property are found in various acts of Congress which have been held to be valid. In the license tax cases it was held by this Court that the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws requiring the payment of a special tax or of a license tax, and prohibiting, under certain penalties, certain kinds of business within a State without such special tax or license having been paid, are only modes of enforcing the payment of such excise taxes, and that the payment thereof conveys to the licensee no authority to carry on the licensed business within a State which prohibits it, but that such provisions of law, as incidental to the taxing power, are not unconstitutional. Although it is conceded the main purpose of the enactment in question may be the protection of consumers against danger from the use of oil too inflammable for safety, one substantial reason for its enactment may be the regulation of commerce between the States and with foreign countries, the protection of transportation companies between the States and between the United States and foreign countries from danger to property and the lives of persons in transporting oil mixed or sold in violation of this act, and the protection of Federal revenue officers in the examination, gauging, marking and storing of such oil, and the proper distinction between, and classification of different classes of mineral oils made necessary for the convenient assessment and collection of excise taxes. It may be well contended, it is said, that in the absence of any regulation by a State, the regulations of the section of the act in question are fairly incidental to the exercise of the power to regulate commerce, or of the taxing power, and, as such, constitutional.

E. A. Hoar, Attorney-General and W. A. Field, Assistant Attorney-General for Government; the defendants not being represented.

No. 280—*Pitzer Miller, plaintiff in error, vs. Larkin McKenzie et al.*—The plaintiff was owner of 250 bales of cotton, which were in Saulsbury, five miles east of Grand Junction, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In July, 1862, the defendant burned 230 bales of the cotton, and carried away and sold the balance and divided the proceeds among themselves. After the close of the war this action was commenced to recover of them the value of the cotton. The defence was that a civil war existed, and McKenzie was a Captain of Mississippi State troops, and in the proceeding he acted under order of the Governor of the State, and that the other defendants were members of his company; that the plaintiff and defendants were respectively citizens of countries at war with each other, and being enemies, the taking was a lawful act of war. The Court instructed the jury that belligerent rights having been accorded to those engaged in armed hostility to the United States, those engaged therein were excused for acts done in pursuance of military orders issued by their commanding officers, allowable under the rules of civilized warfare, this charge and the refusal to instruct the contrary are assigned as errors, and present the questions to be decided by this Court.

Thomas Nelson for plaintiff in error; defendant not appearing.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 26.

By Judge Cardozo.

Heinermann *vs.* Heard; proposed order and amendments settled.

Samuels *vs.* Schneider; decree granted.

In the matter of the petition of J. S. Cowsden *vs.* E. Blankman; motion denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

Scott *vs.* Reichert; motion denied, with leave to renew on payment of costs.

Lord *vs.* Gordon; motion denied.

Hunt *vs.* Cohn; motion granted on defendant's complying with the order of the Court as to property, and paying costs of motion and referee's fees.

Levy *vs.* Weinthal; motion denied with $10 costs.

Robinson *vs.* Heough; motion granted on payment of term fee and costs of this motion.

Carleton *vs.* Carleton; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 26.

By Judge Fithian.

John Ross *vs.* Maria L. Collins et al.; motion granted.

Robe Johnson *vs.* Julius Raymond; judgment for plaintiff for $273 34, with costs.

Lawrence Walsh *vs.* Second-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted without costs.

George F. Gray *vs.* James Fisk, Jr.; motion granted and referee appointed.

Calixte Harvier *vs.* John E. Develin; judgment for defendant on demurrer with costs, unless plaintiff amends his complaint within twenty days after notice of this decision, which he has liberty to do. No costs are allowed to either party if plaintiff elects to amend.

Francis H. Knapp *vs.* Charles H. Benedict et al.; (two motions) motions granted without costs.

Margaret Sherlock *vs.* Stephen Sherlock; motion granted.

Margaret Connolly *vs.* Meyer Newman et al.; motion granted without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 26.

By Judge Brady.

Woodhouse *vs.* Anderson; settled.

Linnen *vs.* Chapman; motion denied.

Brown et al. *vs.* The Metropolitan Gas Company; motion to vacate injunction granted.

By Judge Loew.

Schanck *vs.* Dinsmore, President, &c.; order for commission granted.

Fowler *vs.* Dickel; stay granted.

McIntyre *vs.* Morgan; order of reference granted.

Smith *vs.* Denny; motion denied with leave to renew.

Harner *vs.* Levy; motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs; judgment to stand as security.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 26.

Before Judge Ingraham.

IS A TELEGRAM A LEGAL WARRANT OF ARREST?

In the matter of the application of Charles Cohn to be discharged on *habeas corpus*, it appears that the petitioner was arrested by order of Superintendent Kennedy, who acted on a request to that effect, contained in a telegram from the Chief of Police in Charleston, S. C., the dispatch stating that the petitioner was accused of obtaining about $10,000 on fraudulent drafts. The prisoner was brought before Judge INGRAHAM, and his discharge moved for by Ex-Judge Leonard, on the ground that there was no legal warrant for his arrest or detention.

Mr. Cummins, representing Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, asked for an adjournment until to-morrow morning. The dispatch, he said, made distinct reference to a requisition from the Governor of South Carolina, asking that the prisoner be held to await it, and the reasonable assumption was that the officer bearing such requisition might be already on his way to this City.

Ex-Judge Leonard opposed the adjournment. He had looked carefully into the case, he said, and was satisfied that the whole proceeding was an effort to use the criminal law for the collection of a civil debt. The truth was that the petitioner had transmitted funds to a party in this City to be deposited in the bank with which he has been doing business for two years, and on which he has been constantly drawing drafts, but the party failing to make the deposit as directed, the drafts in question were consequently protested. Those drafts were given in good faith, and their nonpayment involves a mere civil responsibility. There is no pretence that there was a warrant issued, or any affidavit made, either here or in Charleston, on which such warrant could be issued. Superintendent Kennedy has acted both as officer and committing magistrate, and, without any shadow of authority, has kept this man imprisoned for two days. If he may do this with impunity in the case of Mr. Cohn, he may do the same with any citizen; and it is due to the dignity and sacredness of the law and the rights of the citizen, that the petitioner be discharged.

Judge INGRAHAM said it was plain there was no legal warrant for the arrest of the petitioner in the first instance; and if there existed no authority for his arrest, there can be none for his further detention. The prisoner was discharged accordingly.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 26.

Before Judge Brady.

MECHANICS' LIEN—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Carroll vs. *Caughlin & Smith.*—This was a case involving the right of the owner of property, by giving proper notice to parties filing mechanics' liens thereon, to compel them to prove their claims before the Court, and on failure so to do, the owner shall be entitled to an order discharging the lien. The question is new, having been but little discussed before the Courts hitherto, and the following decision of Judge BRADY on the point is therefore of interest to property holders and mechanics: It is provided by section 4 of the act of 1863, to secure the payment of mechanics' liens, (Laws 1863, p. 859,) that any person or persons having filed a notice of lien, may, in ten days thereafter, institute a proceeding to enforce or foreclose the lien, and any owner or other person interested may also commence such proceedings, &c. The proceedings shall be commenced, section 5, by a notice stating the liens and times of filing, and be served upon all persons having filed notices of lien at the place by them designated, requiring them to appear in Court at a day and hour named, which notice shall be served ten days before the time specified, (except those acquiring after liens,) and within ten days after such service, each party shall file in Court or with the clerk, a brief statement of his claim; and any party interested may, in five days, state his objections to such claim, &c. These sections, as we have seen, provide that the owner may initiate the proceeding to terminate the lien upon his property, by the service of a notice upon the lienors, who have ten days after service thereof to file in Court a brief statement of their claims, and the object of the sections is to restrict the right of the lienors to commence an action within one year after the filing of the lien, which they may do unless the owner compel them to begin at an earlier period. The latter proposition results from the construction to be placed upon section 10, which provides for the manner in which liens may be discharged, and which, by the third subdivision, declares that it may be accomplished by an entry of an order to discharge the same by any Judge of a Court of Record made on due proof that one year has elapsed; that no action or proceeding has been had on such lien, and a certificate of the clerk that no notice of such proceeding has been filed with him. By section 7 it is provided that in case the parties notified shall neglect to appear, and object or insist on any claim, the Court may take the proofs and determine the equities of the parties, &c.; and by section 10, to which reference has already been made, it is provided by the fourth subdivision that a lien may be discharged by a judgment or docket of a judgment exempting such property after ten days have elapsed, and no appeal has been taken therefrom. If the owner can initiate the proceedings and cannot terminate the lien, then the power conferred is an absurdity which we cannot say it was the intention of the Legislature to enact. It is a general principle that where a power is conferred by statute there arises by implication, when the statute is silent on the subject, the necessary authority to make it effectual. It is not expressly declared by the act under consideration, what shall be the effect of a failure of the lienor to appear on the day named in a notice from the owner, and to file a settlement of his claim, but the sections to which reference has been made develop an intention by the Legislature that the owner should possess the right to compel a speedy determination of the validity of a lien filed against his property, which the lienor should not retard simply because he chooses for any reason to delay during the greater part of the year given him to enforce his lien. The reason for such a construction of the statute is obvious, and it is that the lien being an incumbrance upon the property, affecting its value, and also a cloud upon the title, it should not be permitted to remain, if unauthorized by the facts, one moment beyond the time necessary to determine in a legal mode its truthfulness. It is my opinion, therefore, that sections 4, 5, 7 and 10, to which reference has been made, considered together in regard to the rights of the owner secured by their possession, that he may serve notice on the lienors to appear, and if they fail to appear and file a statement of their claims, within the time prescribed, that the Court before which the lienors are cited to appear, may on proof of service of the notice, and the failure of the lienors stated, direct a judgment exempting the property from their liens, in the language of section 10, heretofore cited. Upon a careful consideration of this subject I am unable to discover any reason against this construction of the sections referred to, assuming them, for the sake of the argument, to be of extremely doubtful import upon the question stated. The lienors are required after personal service of the notice, to file their claims, and abundant time is given for that purpose. If they neglect to do what is required, it involves no more serious consequences than the failure to answer a summons served in twenty days and thereby permitting judgment to be taken, or to do any other act which by law must be performed within a given period. It is also eminently just that the owner who denies the validity of a lien shall not be required for a whole year to await the action of the lienor and keep his property subject during that time to the caprice of the latter. It is true that the owner may relieve his property of the lien by depositing the amount to the credit of the lien with the clerk where the lien is filed.

Sec. 10. But the owner should not be compelled to do that unless the statute is imperative that he cannot in any other mode procure the discharge of the lien. My views are, as already stated, that either owner or lienor may be the prosecuting party, and that in either proceeding a judgment may be rendered, whether the party served appear or not.

Ordered accordingly.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 26, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$54,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114⅛
4,000	do.	114⅛
12,500	U.S.5-20C., '64..	112⅜
5,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65..	112⅛
19,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65..	112⅝
221,000	U.S.5-20C., '67..	115
1,000	do. 83	114⅞
10,000	do. 83	115
11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114¾
20,000	do. 83	114⅞
3,000	U. S.5s,10-40R..	107⅛
5,000	do. c	107⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅜
3,000	Tenn.S.6s.ex c.	58
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, new	51⅛
10,000	do.	51⅝
1,000	N. C. St. 6s....	43
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	32
15,000	do..bet. call	31
5,000	do..spec. tax	36
20,000	do.	35
16,000	do.	34½
5,000	So. Car. St. n..	66
5,000	Missouri 6s.....	90½
15,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	91
2,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	92¼
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s,S.B.	85½
4,000	Erie 3d M......	84½
3,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	95
4,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds.	92
1,000	Union Pac. 1st.	85
5,000	do.	84¾
5,000	Chi. &N.W. 1st	89¾
3,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	95¼
5,000	Mor.& Es.1st M	96
4,000	N.J. Cen. n. bs.	97½
5,000	Clev.&P.4th M.	72⅛
5,000	Lake S. Div.B's	83½
5,000	St.L. & I.M.1st.	84
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s 1st M.	101
2,000	do.	101⅛
13,000	Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M.	76

$5,000	Tol. P.& W. 1st, East. D.	82
10	Bank Commerce..	122½
100	Cum. Coal Pf. b60	26¾
600	do.	26½
50	do.	26¾
100	do. b60	27
100	Mariposa Mining.	8
25	Quick. M. Co......	18⅛
500	Pac. Mail.......	52¾
8	do.	53¼
200	Adams Ex.......	57⅞
100	do. b10	57⅛
700	Wells-Fargo Ex..	18⅛
400	N.Y.Cen.& H. R. con.	89⅛
10500	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. con. scrip..	81
200	N. Y. Cen......	178¼
50	Erie..	28½
200	do....bet. call	28¼
100	Hudson River....	158
100	do.	157¾
400	Harlem........s60	132½
1300	Reading........	99⅜
1000	La.Sh.& M. So..	88⅜
100	do. s30	88⅛
2000	do. s3	88¼
500	do...bet. call	88⅞
1200	Chi. & N. W.....	75
100	do. b30	75¼
400	do. s60	74¾
500	Chi. &N.W.Pf....	89
400	Chi. & R. I. R...	103⅛
200	do.	103⅜
200	do. b30	103⅞
30	do.	103⅛
100	Mil.& St. PaulPf. s60	83⅛
200	do.	83¾
200	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	87
100	Ohio & Miss.....	26⅛
150	Del., L. & W.....	109
7	Chi., B. & Q.....	152
50	N. Y. & N. H.....	140
186	N.Y.&N.H.Scrip	141
100	Bos., H. & E.....	10⅛
50	do.	10⅜
100	Col., C. & I.C. R.	24
100	Han. & St. Jos...	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$13,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C. bet. call	117
4,200	U.S.5-20R.,'62.	112⅛
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.	115½
1,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n	114⅛
5,000	do. 83	114⅜
7,000	U.S.5-20R.,'65..	112⅛
40,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67	114⅝
5,500	U.S. 5s,10-40 C..	107⅛

$8,500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.	112⅝
22,000	do.	112¾
75,000	do.	112⅛
55,000	U. S. 5-20, C. '67. s3	115
35,000	do. b3	115
162,000	do.	115
30,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N. C. St. 6s...	41
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s.n	30½
10,000	do.spec. tax.	34
10,000	So. Car.St.6s,n.	65¼
15,000	do.	66
1,000	Mo. St. 6s......	91
6,000	Col.,C. & I.C.R. 1st M.	75¼
8,000	do.	75⅛
1,000	do.	75⅛
5,000	Pac. 7s,Gu'd by State Mo.	91¾
100	Cumb. Coal Pf....	26
200	Pacific Mail..b. c.	52¾
200	West. U. Tel......	35¼
50	do.	35⅛
100	Mariposa Pf......	16½
500	do.	16
300	Quick. M...bet. c.	14¼
200	Adams Ex........	57½
600	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	35
50	U. S. Ex.........	52¼
600	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. cons. scrip	80
100	Wells-Fargo..b. c.	18
36	N. Y. Cen........	178
100	do...bet. call.	176⅜
100	Hudson R........	156
100	do.	155⅛

1100	Erie.	28
200	Harlem R........	131⅛
10	Mich. Cen........	120
300	L. S. & M. S.....	88
200	do. b60	89
1000	do.	87⅞
300	do...bet. call	87⅞
30	Clev. & Pitts.....	82
50	N. J. Cen. R......	91
500	do...bet. call	91
300	C. & N. W. R.....	74¾
100	do.	74¼
200	do...bet. call	74⅞
50	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	88⅛
200	Mil.& St. P......	68
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	83½
69	Del. Lac. & W.R.	109
40	Mor. & Ess. R.....	87⅞
100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	87¼
100	do.	87⅛
300	Chi. & Alton.....	150
200	do.	149¾
100	do.	149½
25	Col., C. & Ind C..	24
100	H. & St. Jos. b. c.	107⅛
100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	20½
43	Chic., B. & Q.....	152

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	West. U. Tel.....	35¼
100	Pacific Mail.....	52⅛
100	do.	52⅜
500	Reading.......b10	99½
300	L. S.&M. So......	88⅛
100	do. s10	88¾
200	do. b3	88⅛

100	Ohio & Miss......	26¼
100	Chi. & N. W......	75
100	Erie.	28¼
500	Canada M.Co..b3.	1.00
1000	Central Pet..b30	.75
500	do. b15	.75

FRIDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The operations in Gold to-day had the appearance of a pause in the decline, although the market was by no means strong at the close of business. The sales of the day in the open market were at 124⅛@124⅝ ₱ cent. The awards of $1,000,000 at the Treasury Office averaged a fraction over 124½ ₱ cent. The gross amount bid for was $2,262,000, which is rather a larger bidding than for the $1,000,000 sold yesterday. The following are the awards made at 12 o'clock to-day:

AWARDS OF GOLD, NOV. 26.

G. C. Magoun.
$25,000....124.55
6,500....124.53
P. Hayden.
20,000....124.65
T. F. Hicks.
15,000....124.62
Robinson, Cox & Co.
30,000....124.56
G. D. Arthur & Co.
100,000....124.55
Trevor & Colgate.
400,000....124.60
200,000....124.55
50,000....124.60

Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
$25,000....124.60
13,500....124.53
25,000....124.57
10,000....124.54
Duff, Timmermann & Co.
25,000....124.55½
Reid, Lee & Content.
50,000....124.60
Jas. Curphey.
2,500....124.53
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.
2,500....124.53

Total....$1,000,000

The lower price of Gold made yesterday caused several of the leading Bankers to advance their rate of Exchange on London this morning. Messrs. BROWN placed their 60 day Bills at 109 ₱ cent., and short sight 109¾ ₱ cent., but Messrs. BELMONT subsequently came into the market as free drawers of short sight at 109¾ ₱ cent., which checked the firmness in rates and made the 60 day rate to leave off at 108¾ ₱ cent. The supply of Exchange, from one source or another, seems to keep ahead of the trade demand without much reference to the price of Gold, and the present surmise is, that in addition to the export movement of Cotton from the Southern ports, there is more doing in this market in United States and other Stocks for Europe than the prevailing dullness and temporary depression in 5-20s at the Stock Exchange would indicate. This feeling, backed, as it is almost daily, by a superabundant offering of Exchange, very naturally represses all inclination to speculate in Gold for an advance, even below 125 ₱ cent. Besides, on the eve of the meeting of Congress there is the usual suspense and doubt as to the views and financial recommendations of the Administration and the various financial resolutions which may be introduced in one or both Houses of Congress soon after their assembling on the 6th of December. And while nothing is expected to be actually done until after the Christmas Holidays, it is not improbable that various propositions in reference to Currency and the Public Debt will be immediately ventilated.

Money was quoted to-day at 6@7 ₱ cent., on call loan, to the Brokers; a fair demand, but nothing of a pressing nature, owing to the moderate volume of business in the Public Funds and most of the Railways at the Stock Exchange. The former were again dull, in seeming sympathy with the price of Gold, and in the Railways speculation, while taking rather a wider range than for several days past, is still confined to Reading and two or three of the Western Roads. The movement in the Northwest Common Stock is very strongly maintained, and enlists more than the ordinary strong men of the Street, and to-day some of the same parties appeared to extend their buying to Chicago and Rock Island. At the same time New-York Central and Hudson River, and the Scrip of the Consolidated Company were very weak and lower in prices, and from the disposition evinced to make contracts in them the chances are that a considerable *short* interest is being created. In reference to Northwest Common it is intimated to-day that the December Dividend in place of 3½ may be made 4 ₱ cent. free of tax, and in regard to Lake Shore there is less doubt as to the successful consolidation on the 29th December with the Toledo and Wabash.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 26.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅛	114⅞
American Gold Coin	124⅜	124¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	52	51½
Old Tennessees	58½	57
North Carolina Bonds, new	34	32
Old North Carolinas	44	41
New-York Central and Hudson	89⅜	89¾
N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	81⅛	79¾
Reading Railroad	99⅛	99½
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅝	104⅛
Northwest Common	74⅝	75¼
Northwest Preferred	88¾	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	53	52⅜
St. Paul Preferred	83⅞	83¾
St. Paul Common	68¾	68⅛
Lake Shore	88⅜	88
Erie	28¼	28⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26¼	26⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	116¾	5-20 coup., n. 1, 1865	114¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	115
5-20 reg'd, 1862	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅛	10-40 registered	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	112	10-40 coupon	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅜	6s, Currency	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, new b..	51⅞	Alabama 8s	93
Georgia 6s	81	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	103
Georgia 7s, new bds	93	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103
North Carolina 6s	41	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73	93
N. Carolina 6s, new b.	31	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78	97
N. Car. 6s, spec. tax	34½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109
S. Carolina 6s, new b.	66	N. Y. Coup. B'y Ln.	109
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70.	100
M. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	101
Louisiana 6s	66	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	101
Louisiana 6s, levee b.	58½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	101
California 7s	121½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	101
California 7s, large b.	121	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	101¼
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	101¼
Alabama 5s	60	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	87	Tol. & W. 2d	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85½	Tol. & W. Equip. B'ds.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85½	T., W. & W. Con. S. F.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Gt. Western 2d, '93	79
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	84½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	74	Chi. & R. I. 1st	101
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	72	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	95
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70.	100	Morris & Essex 1st	96
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	102	Morris & Essex 2d	91¼
Harlem 1st	97	N. J. Cen. 1st	99
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.	117	N. J. Cen. new bds	97
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	101
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d	89	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	94
M.S.&N.I.S.F., 7 ₱ c.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	88½
Pac. R.7s,guar. by Mo.	91	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	72
Central Pacific B'ds	92	Chi. & Alton 1st	100
Union Pac. 1st B'ds	84¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	115	Ohio & Miss. Con.	81
Alton & T. H. 1st	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92½
A. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	79	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	85
A. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	70	St. L. & I. M. Bds.	80¾
Chi. & N. W., S. F.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	101
Chi. & N. W. Int. b'ds	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89
Con. 7 ₱ c., con.	87	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	86½
Con. 7 ₱ c., 1st	89½	Marietta & Cinn. 1st	87½
H. & St. J. Land Gr.	104½	Chic. & Mil. 1st	87
H. & St. J. Con.	108	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	75
Lack. & West. Bonds.	96	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	75¾
Del., L. & W. 1st	96	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	68¾
Del., L. & W. 2d	92½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.	88	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	81¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Bk. of the Republic	117
Manhattan	142	Hanover	108
Merchants'	128	Irving	115
Mechanics'	140½	Metropolitan	138
Union	120	Nassau	100
America	142½	Continental	101
City	210	St. Nicholas	115
Phenix	108	Commonwealth	111½
North River	95	Importers & Traders'	138
Tradesmen's	150	Park	160
Mech. & Traders'	125	Manuf's & Merchants'	102
National	118	Central National	108
Seventh Ward	110	Fourth National	104½
State of New-York	107	Ninth National	113½
Commerce	122	Tenth National	86
Broadway	275	Eleventh Ward	102
Ocean	60	Oriental	150
American Exchange	109		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$89,775,760 66
Gold receipts	1,643,510 86
Gold payments	1,595,559 52
Gold balance	80,919,027 17
Currency receipts	1,597,864 67
Currency payments	188,342 15
Currency balance	4,932,802 95
General balance	91,813,986 60
Customs	261,000 00

The London *Times* announces that Mr. GEORGE CARR GLYNN, senior of the old-established Banking House of GLYNN, MILLS & CO., has been raised to the British Peerage for his long connection with and eminent services to London Commerce and Finances, under the title of Baron (Lord) WOLVERTON.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,168,847; amount marketed, $1,220,996.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Nov. 15, says:

"Again we have had a sharp, Winterly week, with the usual amount of fog. Wheat is hardy, or the young plants now up might be in danger from these fluctuations; but it is clear they prevent an equal course of growth, and Christmas may reach us without much of a show of plant. The grass is more likely to suffer, and leave a shorter bite for cattle, and there are quite enough hints given to have all the roots in pits well secured. We have all along held to the opinion that the season would be one of singular changes, and without any profession of weather wisdom, it has so turned out—the power of habit, in our notion, which Nature herself seems to have felt. Ample foreign supplies, larger expectations and dull accounts once more from London have taken off another shilling from the value of Wheat, notwithstanding the admitted deficiency of this year's crop; and France, herself territorially so near, has at last given way to a similar extent. The Black Sea fleet, the yet open Baltic and the large shipments from America seem to forbid any hope of amendment before the close of the year. Still, low prices have so often found an unexpected turn of the tide, that holding now seems to incur but little risk; and, should the enormous mass of British capital, which still increases in spite of the outlay in railroads and innumerable schemes, be once directed to the corn trade, the difficulty of holding will be gone, and the diminished stores of home produce in the country lead to more active business, at improved rates. Last year's great crop gave to the farmer at this time 5s. per quarter more for his Wheat than he is receiving now with a small yield, and there is no other crop for him to fall back upon as an indemnity for his loss. Potatoes were boasted of, but that boast was a mistake, as their low prices and rapid decay testify; and we all know there has been sufficient disease among sheep and cattle to make the high price of meat no source of compensation. Free trade has hitherto been certainly more in favor of the public and the foreigner than growers at home, and our witnesses to this truth are the falling off of English supplies, and the large increase from abroad. In fact, we have turned the broad acres of Europe and America into English soil, only barring the freights. The arrivals off the coast since 5th November were 47 cargoes, of which 34 were Wheat, 12 Maize, and 1 Millet. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 15 cargoes in all, viz.: Ghirka, 41s.@44s.; Red Virginia, 46s.; Winter, 44s. 9d.@45s. 9d.; Amber, 44s. 6d.; Buhi, 40s. 6d.; Maize, 17 cargoes at 27s.@30s. 1½d.; Rye, 1 cargo, at 32s. 1½d.; Millet, 1 cargo at 16s. 6d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 54,956 quarters at 47s. 1d. against 71,828 quarters at 52s. 3d. in 1868. The London averages were 48s. on 4,117 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 6th of November were 1,028,400 cwts. Wheat, and 135,500 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Oswego; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 12 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	25	Leather, sides	8,695
Cotton, bales	893	Spirits Turp., bbls.	759
Copper, cakes	246	Resin, bbls.	522
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	89	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	845
Eggs, bbls.	903	Pork, bbls.	282
Flour, bbls.	21,093	Beef, pkgs.	537
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	72	Cutmeats, pkgs.	113
Wheat, bushels	56,310	Lard, pkgs.	393
Corn, bushels	40,681	Lard, kegs	100
Barley, bushels	20,160	Butter, pkgs.	3,425
Malt, bushels	2,030	Cheese, pkgs.	5,339
Oats, bushels	24,002	Stearine, pkgs.	73
Beans, bushels	627	Tobacco, hhds.	5
Flaxseed, bushels	686	Tobacco, tcs. & cases.	130
Grass Seed, bushels	28	Whisky, bbls.	838
Hemp, bales	29	Wool, bales	169
Hops, bales	1,639		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *England*, for Liverpool—2,860 bales Cotton, 154,252 lbs. Tallow, 28,657 bushels Wheat, 96,545 lbs. Cheese, 6,000 lbs. Bacon, 14 bales Wool, 50 bbls. Tongues, 31 bbls. Apples, 100 bbls. Flour, 192 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer *Tarifa*, for Liverpool—768 bales Cotton, 225 bales Hops, 15,975 bushels Wheat, 60 bbls. Apples, 500 tierces Beef.

By the ship *St. Paul*, for Bristol—44,444 bushels Wheat, 2,002 bbls. Flour, 524 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Hunter*, for Gibraltar—2,151 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Hans Georg*, for Rotterdam—123,396 gallons Refined Petroleum, 250 cases Extract Logwood.

By the bark *La Vierge*, for Goree, W. C. A.—191,410 lbs. Tobacco, 2 cases Hide Poison, 100 cases Cotton Cards, 60 hf. bbls. Beef, 500 Oars, 3 kegs Nails, 40,000 Shingles, 18,222 feet Lumber.

ASHES—Continue in slack request at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been selling slowly on the basis of 39c.@40c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The inquiry for most kinds has been on a moderate scale; prices have been quoted steady. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$3 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in request, including Common Hard at $8@$10; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Rule dull and nominal, including Adamantine, light weight, 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 45c.@48c.; Patent Sperm at 55c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Is in demand and quoted firm at $2 for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in less demand and somewhat irregular in price, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $13; Newcastle Gas at $10, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $8@$10 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Guayaquil is quiet on the basis of 10¾c.@11c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb. Other kinds are inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive. We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@19¾c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Jamaica, 16c.@16¾c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14¾c.@18¾c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active and rather firmer, closing steady and buoyant on very meagre offerings, particularly of Low Middling. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,169 bales, (of which 786 bales were to arrive,) including 2,581 bales to shippers, 1,189 bales to spinners, 199 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. Also 1,550 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis of Low Middling, for February, at 24¼c.@24⅜c.; 750 bales do., for November, at 24⅜c.@24⅝c.; 100 bales do., for December, at 24¼c.; 200 bales do., for January, at 24¼c.; 200 bales do., for March, at 25c.; 100 average Low Middling, for November, at 24⅜c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¼	23⅛	23¾	24
Good Ordinary	24	24⅛	24½	24¾
Low Middling	24⅝@¾	24⅞@25	25⅜@½	25⅝@¾
Middling	25	25⅛	25¾	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,998
Receipts last week	22,402
Receipts the preceding week	22,543
Receipts since Sept. 1	212,067
Receipts since Jan. 1	564,695
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,886
Export clearances since our last	3,628
Exports since Sept 1	93,654
Exports since Jan. 1	278,257
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	27,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The main call has been for Opium at buoyant prices. But little business has been noted in other articles within our former range.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in light request at from 85c.@92½c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Business has been very dull, though no important variation has been reported in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more active request, especially the low grades, which have advanced 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., on lighter offerings, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,500 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 10; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 30@$5 75; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 75@$6 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 65@$5 10
Extra State	5 30@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 15@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 25@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 15@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been quoted rather stronger, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported of 800 bbls., in lots, at from $5 20@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $4 66@$6 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Cornmeal is in more request at $4 60@$5 for Western; $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey; $5 for City; $5@$5 25 for Southern; $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 425 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate demand at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been in moderately active demand at, however, drooping prices, with sales reported of 2,500 boxes new crop, at $4 30; 1,250 boxes old do., at $3 40; 250 half boxes, new, at $2 50; 500 quarter boxes do., at $1 20 each. Currants have been quiet but steady. Of Sardines, 800 cases have been sold on private terms. Other articles have been lightly dealt in at about previous figures. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 30@$4 35; old crop $3 40@$3 75 ₱ box; Currants at 11¼c.@14¼c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 15c.@28c.; Figs, 15c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11¼c.@12¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—An improved demand has been reported for desirable lots of Wheat, particularly of Spring, at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Shippers and speculators have been the principal purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 162,550 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 20@$1 28; No. 1 Spring at $1 35; No. 2 Spring at $1 24@$1 30, the latter rate for choice Minnesotas; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 20; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 67½; Red and Amber State at $1 35@$1 38 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more sought after and quoted firmer, closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,500 bushels at $1 03@$1 08 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 11 for fair to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 10¾ for Prime; $1 12@$1 14 for White and Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been moderately active at $1 02@$1 05 for Western, and $1 15@$1 17½ for State ₱ bushel; sales 9,500 bushels. Barley has been in liberal supply and moderate request, closing rather weak; sales have been reported of about 36,500 bushels at $1@$1 05 for two-rowed State; $1 12½ for Canada East, and $1 23@$1 27, chiefly at $1 25, for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in limited demand at about former figures; 2,100 bushels changed hands at $1 30@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Oats have been unusually active and buoyant; sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels, in lots, at 63c.@66½c., from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western and State, closing at 65½c. for prime Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances reported to-day were 100 bbls. Flour and 44,632 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 2,002 bbls. Flour and 44,444 bushels Wheat, for Bristol.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday covered 34 loads of Lumber, 22 of Wheat, 8 each of Barley and Coal, 6 of Oats, 5 of Flour, 4 of Salt, 3 each of Feed and Corn, 2 of Staves, and 1 each of Rye, Apples, Potatoes and Stone.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Nov. 25, 1869:

Lumber—B. J. Howe, Oswego; Novelty, Buffalo; Clara & Jennie, Buffalo; G. H. Thomas, Oswego; J. B. Avery, Buffalo; Lone Star, Rome; Bella Merry, Oswego; Geo. Harris, Oswego; Fred. Van, Oswego; W. E. R. Sprague, Oswego; Fathom, Oswego; J. R. Foster, Oswego; Geo. H. Morse, Buffalo; Rock, Buffalo; H. S. Stark, Buffalo; M. Sourwine, Buffalo; J. G. Stephens, Buffalo; Thomas Starks, Buffalo; Sweet, Buffalo; Live Oak, Buffalo; D. T. Martin, Oswego; I. A. Card, Oswego; C. Woods, Oswego; S. H. Clark, Oswego; Industry, Oswego; Luther Cowlis, Oswego; Geo. E. Marshall, Oswego; A. Golbush, Oswego; Keokuk, Utica; A. G. Cook, Rome; C. G. Clark, Rome.

Feed—Anna C. Wicks, Oswego; Thomas Briggs, Oswego.

Wheat, &c.—Adrian, Buffalo; Chas. Sweet, Buffalo; John C. Hitt, Oswego; G. W. Warner, Buffalo; Franklin Lake, Buffalo; W. C. Marshall, Buffalo; B. B. Burt, Buffalo; June Putnam, Oswego; T. W. Skinner, Oswego; Jno. H. Wood, Oswego; S. A. Boardman, Buffalo; Garibaldi, Buffalo; Star of the West, Buffalo; D. W. Parshall, Buffalo; H. B. Lord, Buffalo; J. L. Bread, Buffalo; Harry Van Slyke, Oswego; John McElroy, Buffalo; De Sota, Oswego; R. F. Halley, Buffalo; Ida Zernia, Buffalo; Hiram Eaton, Buffalo; Geo. B. McClellan, Albion.

Barley—Enterprise, Oswego; Max. B. Richardson, Oswego; James Scribner, Palmyra; T. Kelsey, Oswego; Manhattan, Oswego; Mary M. Siver, Buffalo; George Ames, Oswego; Alpine, Oswego.

Mixed—Ella, Penn Yan; Monarch, Syracuse; Admiral, Montezuma; E. M. Moore, Utica; M. C. Culfield, Montezuma; Flag Ship, Little Falls; M. Hoag, Fultonville.

Corn and Flour—Humboldt, Oswego; Alexander, Oswego; B. M. Huger, Buffalo.

Flour—J. E. Harroun, Oswego; L. L. Myers, Geneva, (also rye;) Rufus Gates, Medina; D. P. Garrison, Rochester; City of New-York, Rochester; City of Syracuse, Rochester; Bycicle, Rochester.

Coal—Peter J. Newkirk, Geneva; Wm. Hogan, Geneva; T. T. Hand, Rome; L. H. Church, Geneva; M. A. Eno, Geneva; Emma, Geneva; Monarch, Geneva; Quickstep, Geneva.

Staves—H. G. Moore, Buffalo; G. V. Riley, Buffalo.

Oats—Charles Shaver, Buffalo; L. L. Myers, Geneva; Glad Tidings, Montezuma; Thomas L. Hulbert, Syracuse; J. A. Carmichael, Montezuma; A. E. Dunn, Montezuma.

Apples—Rapid, Utica; Ira C. Sanford, Palmyra, (also potatoes.)

Salt—John M. Jaycox, Syracuse; George Fowles, Syracuse; Ezra Dickerson, Salina; Flora Tetter, Salina.

Stone—Union, Buffalo.

Shipstuffs—Geo. W. Bird, Lockport."

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tidewater during the third week in November, in the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	30,600	807,000	53,300	232,100
1869	52,500	1,359,600	272,400	838,700
	Inc...21,900	Inc. 552,600	Inc. 219,100	Inc. 606,600

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of November inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bu.
1868	407,400	12,360,000	16,300,900	3,158,100
1869	484,900	16,927,100	6,854,200	2,469,700
	Inc.. 77,500	Inc. 4,567,100	Dec. 9,445,700	Dec. 688,400

The receipts of the new crop of Barley, so far, are 2,457,700 bushels, against 2,831,300 bushels in 1868. The receipts by canal from Nov. 22, 1868, to the close of navigation were 470,100 bushels. By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 990,920 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of November in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1867. May 6.	1868. April 23.	1869. May 6.
Flour, bbls.	388,600	407,400	484,900
Wheat, bushels	8,659,300	12,360,000	16,927,100
Corn, bushels	15,288,500	16,300,900	6,854,200
Barley, bushels	3,422,300	3,158,100	2,469,700
Oats, bushels	8,191,400	10,527,700	4,088,000
Rye, bushels	840,400	780,200	236,100
Malt, bushels	272,100	379,300	228,200
Feed, lbs.	....	....	10,600,900

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but held firmly. Bags, 16¼c.@17¼c. each; Bagging, 20½c.@21½c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Apart from considerable dealings in Jute Butts, there has been very little movement in any descriptions, yet holders have been firm in their views. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $270@$320 for dressed, ₱ ton; Jute at 5c.@6c., gold; Manila, 14½c.@14¾c., gold; Sisal, 11½c.@11¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4¼c., currency ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand within our previous range. Sales have been reported of 3,500 Entre Rios at 22½c., gold, to arrive; 1,800 Buenos Ayres at 22¾c., gold; 6,000 Porto Cabellos, 4,200 Corrientes and 2,000 Montevideos, the latter to arrive, on private terms; and 600 City Slaughter at 11¾c. ₱ lb. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21½@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Buenos Ayres, 24½@30 lbs., 22½c.; Montevideo, 20@24 lbs., 21¾c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 21¾c.@21¾c.; Orinoco, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, usual selection; Porto Cabello, 23@26 lbs., 18¾c.@18¾c.; Vera Cruz, 18@21 lbs., 19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 17c.@18¾c.; Matamoras, 21@23 lbs., 16¾c.@17½c.; San Juan and Central America, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 19@22½ lbs., 18c.@19c.; Rio Hache, dry and dry salted, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla and Carthagena, salted, 24@28 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Curacoa, dry salted, 18@22 lbs., 13½c.; San Domingo and Port-au-Platt, dry salted, 19@20 lbs., 14c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 18@24 lbs., 21c.@22½c.; Southern, 14@18 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs.; 12½c.@13¾c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Tampico and Matamoras, 27@28 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 35@50 lbs., 11¾c.; Rio Grande, 38@60 lbs., 11½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10½c. ₱ lb., gold, usual selection; New-Orleans, 60@75 lbs., 11c.@12½c.; Country Slaughter, trimmed and cured, 60@75 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, trimmed and cured, 70@75 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, trimmed and cured, 50@60 lbs., 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., currency, as they run. *Upper Leather Stock*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kip, 9@13 lbs., 23c.@24c., gold, usual selection; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@41c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 32c.@35c., currency, usual selection; Minos, 15@16 lbs., 26c.@28c., currency, as they run. *East India Stock*—Calcutta, Slaughter, Cow, 9@10 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Calcutta, Dead Green, Cow, 8½@9 lbs., 13½c.; Calcutta, Buffalo Cow, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Manila and Batavia, Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 11c.; Singapore, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@11 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb.

HONEY—Cuba rules dull at 85c.@87½c., gold, in bond, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Have been inactive at former rates; New-York State at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 18c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,639 bales; exports, 225 bales. Of the week's movements in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS remarks: "Trade, the fore part of the week, opened rather dull, though the same firmness which has so long characterized the market continued, and at this writing we are able to report a much firmer tone, with a strong tendency to an early advance in prices. One of the best existing evidences that this market is likely to continue firm, and prices advance, may be found in the fact that with all the late unprecedented heavy shipments from this port to London, that market has suffered no decline whatever, and our Hops have nearly all been placed on arrival at gradually advancing rates. Cable dispatches received from the Borough this week report sales of choice American Hops at £7 ₱ cwt. When we remember that £6 equals 30c. net here in our currency, anything above that price pays the shipper very handsomely. There has been more inquiry for yearlings within a few days past. Very choice samples have brought as high as 11c., but that figure is so rarely reached, we hardly feel warranted in advancing our late quotations. We have received some very fine samples this week from Minnesota and Iowa. These States both bid fair soon to rival Wisconsin in the production of fine Hops. A very large proportion of the crop throughout the country has now passed out of the hands of the growers. The bulk of the stock still held is of inferior quality. The few choice remaining unsold are firmly held for an advance. Receipts of the week, 8,960 bales; total receipts of the season, 56,820 bales; export clearances last week, 3,800 bales; total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 28,708 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date Nov. 13: 'Since my last report, our market has continued steady, with a quiet trade in new home growths, which hardly maintain late values, holders here and there showing a disposition to take a shilling or two less. New Americans are in good demand at former currency, and in several instances have been bought for arrival, although our merchants, as a rule, have a great objection to this mode of transacting business. Yearlings, both American and English, have met with fair attention this week, and large sales of the former have taken place, the prices realized ranging from 48s.@58s. ₱ cwt. for average to fine qualities, and choice to 68s. Continental imports are still small, and are not likely to increase. The quantity received from 1st September, '68, to 12th November, '68, was 29,214 bales. From 1st September, '69, to the present time, only 8,108 bales. Bavarian advices are unchanged, the market remaining steady, with very little doing. Belgian reports are to the effect that trade has now settled down a little since the late excitement, with easier figures.'"

LATHS—Eastern have been moderately dealt in at $2 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request within our revised range. The receipts, to-day, have been 8,695 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, Good, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies Cropped, Good, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 28c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in demand and steady at $1 50 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in pretty good request at about previous quotations.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted about steady, with a moderate inquiry reported; sales 75,000 lbs. at 22c.@22¼c. ₱ lb. In Iron, the dealings have been on a restricted scale, but no change of moment has occurred in values; sales 275 tons Glengarnock Scotch Pig at $35 75@$36 50, and 100 tons Eglinton do. at $34 50 ₱ ton. Of Foreign Lead, some 35 tons have been sold at $6 30@$6 35, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; of Foreign Spelter, 25 tons, from wharf, at $6 12½, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; of Tin, 5 tons English, and 500 boxes I. C. Coke, on private terms. We quote Ingot Copper at 22c.@22¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39@$41; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $37@$38; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $34 50@$37; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$85 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 30@$6 37½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6@$6 25, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency. Straits Tin, 33c.@33¼c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 35½c.@36½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 31½c.@32c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 40; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 12½@$8 37½; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8 25, in gold, ₱ box. Zinc, 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Apart from the auction sales, the dealings have been unimportant. At auction, there were disposed of 32 hhds. and 5 tierces Porto Rico at 68½c.@73½c.; 44 hhds. Demerara at 37c.@46½c.; and 40 bbls. new crop New Orleans at 80c.@82½c. ₱ gallon. Prices have been quoted about as yesterday. We quote: New crop, Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@55c.; English Islands, 45c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@85c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	30@34
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	32@40
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	40@46
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	45@55
English Islands, ₱ gallon	55@75
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	75@85

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in rather more request, especially Strained, the reported sales of which reached 2,250 bbls. at $2 15@$2 20 ₱ 280 lbs., chiefly for export. The receipts of Resin were 522 bbls.; export clearances, 526 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been neglected and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been quoted down to 45c.@46½c., with sales reported of 225 bbls. within the range. The receipts were 759 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 40@$3 50; Resin, $2 15@$6 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar, $2 50@$2 80; Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand since our last, including Crude Whale at 85c.@88c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90; Bleached Sperm at $1 95; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 60, the latter for choice; Red Oil at 85c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@98c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 47½@$1 50; Menhaden, 67c.@68c.; Spermaceti, 44c.@45c.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been inactive to-day with very little inquiry noted, particularly from shippers. Prices have favored buyers, while in Philadelphia values have been quoted about steady. Crude has been very lightly dealt in at 20c.@20¼c., in bulk, with sales of 1,250 bbls., chiefly at 20c.; 24½c.@25c. in shipping order here, 24½c.@25c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia, 600 bbls. arrived, making the week's receipts there 4,160 bbls. Refined Oil has been purchased here to the extent of only 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 33¼c., and 1,500 bbls. do., for December, at 33c.@33¼c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White for November at 33¼c.@33½c., and 2,500 bbls. do. for December at 34¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 845 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., making the week's arrivals there 16,980 bbls. The export clearances hence of Refined were 123,396 gallons for Rotterdam, and 2,150 bbls. for Gibraltar and orders. Standard White, in cases, is dull at about 40c.@40½c., and Prime White at 40¼c.@40½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at 10¼c.@11¼c. in bbls., and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon. Empty barrels for Refined Oil have been quoted down to $2 10, and for Crude, to $1 80@$1 85 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted a shade stronger in price on a moderate demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $33 50@$33 75 for old Western Mess; $32 50 for new Western and City Mess; $27@$30 50 for old and new Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$27 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. new Mess, seller February, at $30 50 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in very moderate demand, chiefly at 13¾c.@14c. ₱ lb. Cutmeats are in rather better request at about former rates. Sales have been confined to equal to 130 pkgs. at 12c.@13c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon continues in request and steady. Sales have been reported of 80 boxes, chiefly City, at 17¼c.@17½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been held with more firmness, on a rather better inquiry; sales have been reported since our last of 400 tierces and bbls., at 18c.@19¼c. for No. 1 to very choice kettle rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@19c. for City, and 19c. for prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 250 tierces prime Steam, seller February, at 18¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at former prices. Sales have been reported of 135 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef has been moderately sought after, including New Prime Mess, within a range of from $25 50@$28, and India Mess at $29@$32 ₱ tierce. Sales, 170 tierces. Beef Hams have been in demand at from $15@$21 for Old, and $32@$33, chiefly at $32 50, for New, ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Prime Butter is scarce and wanted; other kinds are difficult of sale. We quote: State, common to prime, at 35c.@43c.; fancy, 43c.@48c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 3,425 pkgs. Cheese is in light demand at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 5,339 boxes.

RICE—Continues in limited request at our quotations: Carolina, $7@$7 75; Rangoon, in bond, $2 50@$3 12½, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales have been reported of 100 tierces Carolina and 750 bags Rangoon within our range.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand at our revised figures: Turk's Island, 45c.@46c.; Cadiz, 42c.@44c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 60@$1 65; Liverpool Fine at $2 35@$2 60 by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 50c.@55c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 30@$3 40; Marshall and Worthington's do., $2 50@$2 55; Higgins' do., $3; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 40@$2 50; Liverpool Ground, $1 65@$1 75 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been in some demand at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The market has been quiet, but quoted generally steady, including Clover at 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 35@$2 45; Timothy, $3 75@$4, currency, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½@$2 22½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been held above the views of buyers, and have been inactive. We quote: Honduras, 42c.@43c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 43c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@44c.; Chagres, 43c.@48c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 45c.@47c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 32c.@38c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been quiet at our quotations: Tampico, 55c.@57c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@52½c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, 70c.@72½c., Patna, 47½c.@50c., each.

SOAP—Has been in more demand, including Castile at 12¾c.@13c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¾c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¾c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Mace at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 15; Cassia at 42c.@43c.; Cloves at 25½c.@26c.; Pepper at 25¼c.@25½c.; Pimento at 18c.@18½c.; Ginger at 11¼c.@11¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active, and quoted a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported of 294 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10¾c.@12c., chiefly on the basis of 11c.@11¼c. for fair to very good refining grades; 771 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba at 11c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11½c.@11¾c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¼c.@13c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¾c.@11⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand and easier at from 13¾c.@15¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: best Crushed Sugar, 15½c.; Granulated, 15½c.; Ground, 15⅜c.; White, A, 14¾c., and Yellow, C, 14⅜c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 80,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½c.@10¾c., chiefly at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; also, 34,500 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Continue in slack demand at quoted figures; Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand at about previous figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 281 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@14c.; 250 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 40c.@75c.; 98 cases Ohio at 20c.; and 250 bales Havana at 31c., gold, in bond, and $1 05@$1 20, currency, free, ₱ lb. We quote: Common Lugs, 8½c.@8¾c.; Good Lugs, 9c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@11½c.; Medium Leaf, 10¾c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11¾c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 12¾c.@15c.; Selections, 14c.@17c. ₱ lb. *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@45c.; Fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@50c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@55c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@92½c.; Good, 97c.@$1 02; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@82½c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lot, 87½c.@92½c. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@95c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been more active, and has advanced sharply, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $1 06@$1 10, chiefly at $1 07@$1 08, and closing at about $1 08 ₱ gallon. The receipts have been 838 bbls.

WHALEBONE—Has been held quite firmly, but has been without activity.

WOOL—There has been a very moderate demand reported for most descriptions, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	Cents ₱ lb.
Extra and above fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	57@63
Extra and XX fleece	48@53
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	46@49
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	40@46
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@48
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	18@23
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	31@34
Unwashed white fleece	26@30
Black fleece	20@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	30@33
Spring Clip, A 1	28@33
Spring Clip, A 2	27@30
Spring Clip, B	24@27
Spring Clip, S	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	23@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	23@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@24
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	42@45
No. 1	28@36
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	38@43
Western limed pulled	40@44
Southern limed pulled	38@43
Tub washed	54@60

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate movement reported, but at rates more favorable to shippers. For Liverpool there were taken 2,100 bales Cotton, by steamer, chiefly at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, on private terms; 64,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, chiefly at 5d., though partly on steamers' account. For Bristol, 47,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel; 2,500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ 280 lbs.; and 100 tons Oil Cake at 25s. ₱ ton. For a continental port, direct, a Norwegian bark, with 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1869.

Weehawken Market this morning assumed quite an abnormal appearance. At 10 o'clock A. M. business was pretty nearly over. The market was lively, and there was an advance in prices of 75c. per cwt. for medium grade Cattle. Nine cars of Cattle arrived, and were consigned to C. WOODRUFF. They were all fair Cattle, and sold from 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 183 Sheep, weight 13,490 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 220 Sheep, weight 18,140 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 23 Sheep at $2 50 ₱ head. J. KIRBY sold 20 Sheep, weight 1,800 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 3 Lambs, weight 200 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 17 Lambs and Sheep mixed, weight 1,190 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 61 Sheep, weight 4,815 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 159 Sheep, weight 12,055 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; HUME & ELLIOTT sold 20 Lambs, weight 1,855 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 148 Sheep, weight 11,540 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 7,475 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 Calves, weight 2,015 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 4 Calves, weight 1,550 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb. These Calves were poor grassers.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 199 Sheep, average weight 81 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb. Report of Sheep sold by ASBURY & LEECH for week ending Nov. 22, 1869, 2,671 Sheep at an average of 4½c. ₱ head. Market dull, prices low for common stock.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

ASBURY & LEECH sold 121 Ohio hogs, weight 23,180 lbs., at 11 1-16c. ₱ lb. METCALF & GIBBS—88 Indiana Hogs, weight [illegible] lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 165 Ohio Hogs, [illegible] lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 119 Ohio Hogs, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; 67, weight 3,740 lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; market ½c. lower than yesterday, closing with a downward tendency.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SAUURDAY, NOV. 27, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—CRISPINO E LA COMARE. Leading characters by Miss Kellogg and M. Ronconi.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock—CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. and 8th-av.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL (English Opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Messrs. Haigh, Drayton and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
TIME AND THE HOUR. Leading characters by Theo. Hamilton, Miss Morant and Miss De Bar.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—MARY WARNER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HENRY DUNBAR. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, C. Fisher and Miss Louisa Moore.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Leading characters by Messrs. Davenport, Clarke and Mrs. Chanfrau.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FIRE FLY. Leading character by Miss Lotta.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LONDON. Leading characters by Mr. F. C. Bangs and Mrs. Clara Jennings.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE LOST WILL and THE LOTTERY TICKET. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Studley and Miss Ida Vernon.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PEEP O'DAY, DUMB SAILOR BOY, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—DARIUS DUTTON. Evening—A YANKEE IN CHINA. Curiosities and Animals on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
RECITATION, SINGING AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The prominent members of the French *Tiers Parti* met yesterday forenoon in Paris to discuss the proposition of interpellation. A resolution reflecting on the Ministry was adopted.

The electoral meetings began again yesterday in Paris.

An old Russian law governing the residence of Jews within the Empire, has been enforced in some localities, and about 2,000 of these people have been removed from the Bessarabian provinces to the interior within a few days. The action of the local authorities, it is thought, will not meet the approval of the Czar.

Disturbances have occurred in the Department of Tarn, France, and troops have been sent to Alby to restore order.

The election of M. ROCHEFORT to the Corps Legislatif is regarded by the London *Times* as "the last important protest of an angry populace."

A Dublin dispatch says the Government intends to increase the military force in Ireland.

The French Emperor, according to a report from London, in giving instructions for the preparation of his speech at the forthcoming opening of the Chambers, said he desired the "widest and most absolute affirmation of liberty."

GENERAL.

A colored policeman of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, has just been appointed a United States detective.

The seceders from the Republican State Convention held in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, met yesterday, and made speeches denouncing the course of the Convention, and declaring the address to Congress a censure upon General GRANT and Congress. A Committee of sixteen was appointed to take such action as may seem proper to effect a reorganization of the party under which, it was affirmed, the State could be carried.

The Superintendent of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, Dr. ALBERT DAY, was attacked by E. S. BLAKELY, a patient, in one of the corridors, and wounded in two places by the assailant's knife. The Doctor seized BLAKELY and succeeded in overpowering him, and holding him until aid arrived. BLAKELY had been a rebel soldier, and was very unruly. He had been expelled, but regained admittance without the Doctor's consent. He has been lodged in jail.

A mother and her daughter have been held to bail in $5,000 on a charge of infanticide in Carrollton, Ill. The child was the illegitimate offspring of the daughter.

The Louisville tobacco firm of A. L. & G. ROBINSON & Co. made an assignment yesterday, their liabilities amounting to about $200,000.

Judge BALCOM, of Binghamton, has modified his order in RAMSEY'S suit against the Erie Railway Company, as to give the directors an opportunity to be heard. In the proceedings at Akron between the Erie receivers and Atlantic and Great Western yesterday, various delays were obtained until night, when an adjournment until this morning was taken. JAY GOULD'S absence was explained by the certificate of a physician that he was ill, although a gentleman in Court said that Mr. GOULD was at his office at the time specified.

One hundred and ten Mormon missionaries have just been sent forth by BRIGHAM YOUNG. Their destination are Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and other cities.

The schooner *J. B. Martin* was lost, it is supposed, on the 4th inst., in the Straits between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, and all on board, ten in number, perished.

D. D. SPRAGUE, of Buffalo, was arrested there yesterday on requisition from Connecticut for alleged perjury in a recent divorce suit.

The brig *Horatio*, of Breton, from New-York for Pernambuco, was wrecked Sept. 4, in a hurricane in the Atlantic Ocean. The Captain and crew were taken off the dismasted wreck by a Spanish vessel, which landed them at Gibraltar.

A gale on the Hudson, on the 25th inst., sunk two barges and drove the ferry boat *Lark* on the mud at Rondout.

The iron clad *Miantonomoh* and other vessels have been ordered by the Navy Department to report to the Post Admiral at New-York, it is supposed in consequence of the approaching presence of several Spanish war vessels in this harbor.

The Legislature of Alabama reassembled yesterday. Mr. MAGEE, one of the Democratic representatives from Mobile, was expelled on the ground that he had been a County Commissioner during the war. The credentials of his opponent, Mr. MCKENSTRY, are under consideration. He will probably be admitted to the seat.

The former editor of the Pittsburg, Penn., *Republican*, C. J. FERDINAND, was arrested yesterday on complaint of the proprietors of that paper, that he had sold the Associated Press dispatches to outside parties. FERDINAND says the publishers were aware of the sale.

The meteoric shower of the 13th inst., as seen in Florida, was exceedingly brilliant. Commander GIBSON has furnished the Navy Department a minute account of his observations at the Pensacola Navy Yard. The meteors fell at a rate varying from two or three to twenty or thirty per minute.

The non-treaty party of the Nez Perces Indians of Idaho, recently in council, consented to accept the advantages offered by the treaty made on settling on their reservation, all of which they have refused since 1863.

The schooner *D. H. Hodgkins* was seized yesterday at Boston, with several thousand dollars' worth of smuggled goods on board.

The jury in the first of the Conturie sugar fraud cases in New-Orleans, involving nearly $1,000,000 in gold, gave a verdict for the Government, condemning the whole of the sugar. The fraud in this particular case amounted to only $2,600.

LOCAL.

A miser named LYMAN ALLEN, who was found dead in his chair at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, Wednesday morning, left $600,000 worth of securities in his trunk, which have just been discovered, and which no one dreamed that he possessed. He was always meanly clad, and professed to be very poor. He was 72 years of age. He left a will dividing his property between his brother and sister.

SILAS H. BURNHAM drew a revolver yesterday in the Astor House rotunda, and threatened to shoot MAX MICKLE, a German, who attends the oyster counter. BURNHAM was arrested.

A merchant named BARTON was held to bail in $7,000 at the United States Commissioners' Office yesterday on a charge of bribing Custom House weighers to make returns of false weights.

The jury in the case against Captain ARTS, Acting Superintendent of the Poor at Troy, who was tried on an accusation of forgery, yesterday returned a verdict of not guilty.

The New Warfare Over the Bible.

It is not for the first time that we now witness a bitter contention excited by the Bible. Rivers of blood have been shed over the very issue which is now raised in reference to the public schools—whether, namely, those who disbelieve in the Bible, or object to a certain version of it, or deem its indiscriminate reading in schools unwise, ought to be made to hear or read it, and expose their children to its teaching? The solemn warning that the AUTHOR of Christianity came not to bring peace into the world, but the sword, is justified in the long history of strife which is associated with the sacred volume, We need not be surprised that a time-worn source of bickering is revived in our day. Religious differences only strike their roots deeper and deeper with the flight of years, and never, perhaps, was there a period when theological creeds formed the subject of fiercer controversies than at present. The Protestant Established Church of England is torn by apparently irreconcilable dissensions. Everywhere we see new and fierce disputes breaking forth, except, happily, in this country, where more than one great sect has of late brought together its scattered members in friendly communion. But we, too, have a great problem in polemics to engage our attention. Hitherto we have been held up by the world as an example of a people who read the Scriptures in every public school without exciting the suspicions or jealousies of rival sects. For a long time, however, there has been discontent beneath the surface, and the course taken by the Board of Education in Cincinnati has only brought it into the light of day. That Board resolved, by a majority of 22 to 15, to prohibit the reading of the Bible in the public schools of the city. Of the majority, ten were Catholics, eight "Free Thinkers," three Protestants and one Jew. The minority was composed of thirteen Protestants, one "Free Thinker" and one Jew.

We lay before our readers to-day a series of extracts which reflects nearly every shade of opinion on this subject. The position of the contestants is very clearly defined, and we hope that even the most careless observer of current affairs will take the trouble to understand it, for it is not an ephemeral question of the hour. In one form or other, and possibly in some very serious form, we shall hear of it again and again, and be compelled to give it our earnest consideration. For this reason we once more press it upon the notice of the public. The various parties to the dispute have all spoken, and we cannot misunderstand their views. The Episcopalians are almost united in demanding that the reading of the Bible should always be insisted on in the public schools, no matter who may be offended. They argue thus: It is a duty incumbent upon us all to train up our children in religious faith. There is no way of accomplishing this except by the regular use of the Scriptures, and if the Bible were to be purposely excluded from the schools, the young would inevitably consider that it was quite immaterial whether they ever opened it or not. Moreover, it is in the interests of Rome that we are asked to put the Bible on the shelf, and we ought not to make any new concessions to Rome.

There are obvious fallacies in this line of reasoning. The Catholic would at once admit that it is a duty to bring up a child in religious faith—but he would differ with the Protestant as to what constitutes religious faith. Then, again, he concedes that the Bible ought to be read, but he contends that the Protestant version of the Bible is inaccurate and mutilated, and that it was prepared with the express purpose of "bolstering up" Protestant doctrines. "Allow us," he says, "to read our version of the Holy Scriptures in schools—that is, the Douay version—and you will never hear another protest against the Bible from us. We believe that you have poisoned the spring, and we wish to take the young to drink of pure waters."

A third position is taken up by those whom, for the sake of intelligibility, we will class under the conventional title of "unbelievers." They simply say, "We do not want your Bible in any shape. The schools are supported by taxes raised from all citizens in equal proportions, and therefore they should be so conducted as to admit of every parent—whatever he believes, or even if he does not believe in anything—sending his child to be taught without danger of coming into contact with obnoxious principles. Let religion take care of itself. If you want your child to grow up Protestant, read your King JAMES' version of the Bible to him at home. Let the Catholic take the version that suits him best. But do not force *any* version down the throats of people who object to it altogether."

This last view of the case may sound very shocking to many, but there are taxpayers who hold it, and we cannot ignore their existence, any more than we can compel them to entertain the same feelings in reference to the Bible which we do ourselves. Here, then, are the elements of a very angry strife, and if there is no way of pacifying the contestants it is quite clear what will happen. The sections of the community opposed to Bible reading will demand the establishment of schools to be conducted in strict conformity with their own opinions. They will say, "Let us have the voluntary system in education as well as in religion. Give every man the freedom to bring his child up in his own religion. You have no laws declaring that Protestantism shall be the only religion tolerated; what right, then, have you to insist that the Protestant version of the Scriptures should be the only one read in places of education?"

We know that it must be very painful to many to hear of a "compromise" in connection with a subject of this kind But if all concessions are refused, if we still adhere to the present system, and shut our ears to all protests, we shall eventually have a sea of passion let loose upon the land. The cause of true religion would not be strengthened by a struggle which would set house against house, and family against family, and enkindle animosities never afterward to be appeased. The Bible needs no crusade on its behalf. It will live when the schools and systems which have quarreled over it are all forgotten. In such an age as this, and in such a country as America, it is impossible to successfully contend for the right of saying to every man, "Either you shall let your children hear the Bible read every day, or see them grow up in ignorance."

Time's Revenge in a Matter of International Law.

It is one of the droll retributions which the whirl of time brings about that the very amendment of our Neutrality acts, which is now apparently to be used against the Spanish Government in favor of their rebellious colony, was originally inserted at the request of that Government against their South American Provinces.

The international dealings of the United States Government with Spain and Portugal were often cited by English publicists in the late war, to prove our inconsistencies. But in point of fact, they have been nearly always most honorable to our Government, and are in great contrast to those of Great Britain with us during the civil war. It necessarily happened that during the long contests of Spain and Portugal with their rebellious colonies, many expeditions escaped from our ports of a hostile nature, and designed to destroy the commerce of those two Governments. The Portuguese and Spanish officials made many complaints, and in every specific case brought before our Courts full justice was done. The decisions in these cases have become historical precedents in international justice and fair dealing.

Nor was it ever charged that our Government showed anything of the laxity or negligence which the British Government manifested in the case of the *Alabama*. In one instance the Portuguese Minister went even beyond the limits of strict propriety, and suggested improvements in our own municipal laws. These suggestions were received with attention and courtesy, and President MADISON at once recommended to Congress an improvement of our Neutrality acts. The Committee in charge of the subject remodeled our laws, and within three or four months from the time of the Portuguese Minister's suggestion, a new act was passed. This was made permanent in 1818, and is our present municipal Neutrality law. The obligations of our Government, however, toward foreign Powers, are in no way dependent upon it, and we are equally bound to prevent hostile expeditions from our ports against Powers with whom we are at peace, whether we have passed such acts or not. Mr. ADAMS always rightly took this ground in regard to the defects of the British Foreign Enlistment acts. Strictly, no foreign Power has anything to do with the municipal legislation of a country. If it is not strong enough to enforce just and neutral dealings, it must be made so, or the Government must protect the rights of neutrals with its own power and without reference to local law. The present act was thus made much stricter at foreign suggestion. The owners of an armed vessel were required to give bonds that she should not commit hostilities against a friendly Power, and the revenue officers were authorized to detain such vessel on "probable cause" or suspicion.

While this act was thus being amended, the Spanish Minister made a suggestion that the words "colony, district or people" should be added to the usual word "State," so as to include the South American provinces, which were then in revolt. This was adopted, but the words were put in on both sides—that is, it was required that the armed vessel should not be fitted out in the service of any "colony, district or people," nor to commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any "colony, district or people" at peace with the United States. So that, apparently, even if Peru should not be able to make out her case against the Spanish gunboats, this amendment, originating with the Spanish Government, would fairly estop the whole expedition and forfeit the vessels.

Wade Hampton at the Macon Fair.

An address of General HAMPTON at the Georgia State Fair, though somewhat florid in style and factitious in sentiment, is, nevertheless, extremely interesting. As he has himself turned the sword into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning-hook, so he heartily commends the pursuits of agriculture to all his late comrades in arms; and the local spirit in which he appeals to them does not detract a whit from the larger lesson that his oration conveys.

That larger lesson is that, at the South as well as the North, immigration will now be heartily welcomed to the processes of agriculture, in the "new era" of the nation. The one great need of the South at this moment, General HAMPTON tells us, is a large accession to her white population, and "the sturdy Englishman, the canny Scot, the gallant Irishman, the gay Frenchman, the thrifty German, can all find here congenial skies and congenial occupation." At the same time, a warm welcome is extended to the capitalist, the engineer and the farmer of the North. He quotes the statistics of Mr. DE NEGRE, who shows that of German immigrants lately arriving among the swamps of Louisiana, one small family netted $763, another $456, another $967, from cultivating corn and cotton, in one year; and the work they did was far better than anything done under the slave system of labor, the destruction of which was pronounced, by the croakers, the death-knell of the South.

There is another happy result of the new era at the South, which General HAMPTON strongly urges. He evidently thinks the old cry of "Cotton is King" to have been a fatal delusion, as, indeed, the rebellion showed it to be. It was a mistake, he says, to employ all the labor and capital of cotton-growing States in the production of cotton. That policy doubled expenses in doubling crops, and halved the prices and profits. The present crop of cotton will not exceed two and a half million bales, and yet it will be worth more to the country than the largest crop ever grown—that of 1859. In that year 5,335,354 bales were grown, which, at the prices then ruling, would have been worth about $200,000,000; whereas the present crop will sell for at least $250,000,000. And besides all this, there has been a vast amount of grain grown, helping to reduce the expenses of the cotton plantations. In other words, the policy on which the North has grown so great and powerful—namely, of a diversity of crops and of employments—is the one to help the South up to an equality with the rest of the nation.

And there is another thing that the South, according to General HAMPTON, has learned, namely, the true treatment of the negro. "Let us," he says, "be scrupulously just in our dealings with him; let us assist him in his aspirations for knowledge, and aid him in its acquisition. Try to elevate him in the scale of true manhood, of civilization and of Christianity." And this he says, not out of any desire to control the negro's vote, but "from experience—an experience which has taught me that the kindest relations can exist between the planter and his former slaves." And as to the old notion that "slavery was a blessing," he says distinctly, "my old slaves are cultivating the lands on which they have lived for years, and there has been a constant and marked improvement in their industry in each year since their emancipation, though they have not yet attained the same efficiency as laborers which they formerly possessed."

Such testimony from such a source is most gratifying. General HAMPTON tells us he has "promised to put up for his laborers a schoolhouse and church." Freedom, the school and the church, in place of the fetter, the whip and the block! What wonder that, with such changes, already praised by those who thought they had suffered irreparably by them, the South now moves onward toward a prosperity she never knew in the bygone days?

Technical Education for Workingmen.

The Livery Companies, who are the modern representatives of the ancient trades, guilds of the British metropolis, have lately identified themselves with a movement whose rapid development is matter of interest to artisans of all nations. Till within the last ten years, England was far ahead of her continental competitors in the staple branches of her manufacturing industry. Her steam engines, her rails, and all the varieties of her textile fabrics held a place of almost undisputed supremacy in the markets of the world. To-day her position relative to other nations is very much altered, for not only have the products of her looms and foundries been, in great measure, supplanted among her previous customers, but, in the proper field of her home market, she has to meet the rivalry of various nations who before looked to her to supply a large proportion of their own wants. The products of the iron works of the Rhine and the Meuse are not unknown on English railways, while the cotton fabrics of Rouen have penetrated to the very centre of that branch of industry by appearing in Manchester itself.

The commercial revival of many of the old trading centres of Europe is one of the curiosities of recent history. In Flanders, in Italy, and all round the Mediterranean seaboard, we have seen the great emporia of ancient and mediæval times resuming somewhat of their lost importance. So far as manufacturing industry is concerned, the care bestowed on the training of artisans has greatly contributed toward this result. In the southern provinces of Belgium, in Prussia, and in the manufacturing departments of France, a well-organized system of technical education has now had a pretty extended trial. Its effects are apparent in the rapidly-growing industrial importance of the countries which have adopted it. England has been negligent in this respect, and she now finds to her cost that the intelligent foreign workman has stamped a freshness and variety upon the specimens of his handicraft, which the less instructed industry of her own artisans can only meet with a slavish adherence to old patterns and less serviceable methods.

That the evil has become pretty serious may readily be inferred when it has forced itself upon the attention of a body so apathetic to modern progress as the Liverymen of the City of London. The long neglect of primary education in England has, of course, assisted in lowering the intelligence of her artisans, but it is clear that something else requires to be superadded to the ordinary rudiments of knowledge to constitute the true type of an intelligent workman. The infinitesimal subdivision of labor, which is a necessary characteristic of modern industry, has a tendency to contract the understanding of the operative by demanding of him a merely mechanical dexterity at a certain restricted department of his trade. Any latent inventiveness which he may possess finds little opportunity for its exercise, while his idea of the fundamental principles of his handicraft is likely to be very imperfect. By giving him an opportunity of mastering the relations in which his daily work stands to the laws of mechanics, of chemistry, or of form and contour, you at once make his skill more effective, his labor more interesting, and his life more happy. With the manufactures of our own country rapidly rising in importance, the subject is eminently worthy of our attention. In Europe it has been made a matter of legislative enactment, in the same way as primary education. It may be questioned whether any plan sufficiently comprehensive could well be introduced without the State Governments taking the initiative. The future of our native industry will greatly depend upon a timely direction being given to an impulse which has already assisted nations with far less of natural advantages than we possess to make their mark in the great industrial competition of the world.

Insecurity in Tenure a Defect in the Civil Service.

One defect in our civil service challenges special attention, and that is, insecurity in the tenure of office. This we believe to be the most injurious element in the catalogue of evils. It has opened the way to the most corrupt and shameful practices of the past. Indeed we know that, at one time, officers put forth as a *quasi* justification for indifference to their obligations—or worse, for connivance at or collusion with fraud—the plea that they were uncertain whether, under any circumstances, they would be able to retain their positions for a month. They made this uncertainty—wrongfully, it is needless to say—bear the burden of peculation, which, under a different state of things, either never would have had to be borne at all, or if it had, would have been forced without any sophistication upon their own tender consciences. Since about all they were sure of was the present moment's occupancy of the office, they resolved to themselves to make the most possible out of it, without any nice scrutiny as to the method. This is no fancy sketch. It might be drawn in even higher colors without transcending actual well-known facts.

It is true that, under the Administration of President GRANT, such practices have been reduced to the *minimum*, and that an infinitely better principle pervades the entire civil service. This reformation, however, is due to causes other than any increased security in the tenure of civil office.

But, aside from the incitements to dishonesty presented, in many cases, by this insecurity, and ignoring that possible feature of the question altogether, there are still other serious evils growing out of it. One of these is the depressing and paralyzing effect it tends to exert on the energies of officials. It is pretty certain that the Government does not get from the great majority of its officers such earnest unsparing labor and continuous effort as men bestow on their own personal affairs. The injury and loss from this cause are incalculable. But they flow in a very natural sequence from the premises. It is easy to see how difficult it is for human nature, in its present condition, to identify itself with self-denying zeal and tenacity with an interest which, like public office, has not even an entire week's prospective permanency. It is a law of man's being not to work heartily and confidently for the shifting and unstable. It is not surprising, then, considering the precarious character of public office, if the Government is served in a half-hearted manner.

Further, it is not in the power of ordinary men to see, with equally satisfactory clearness, objects at opposite visual points. In other words, if an officeholder, from the moment of his appointment, has, or feels that he has, to keep his attention closely and continuously fixed on the mere matter of retaining his position; if he has to watch and labor, to guard and manage against influences which, in all probability, are, or which he may conceive to be, at work for his displacement, he surely cannot discharge his public duties as the people have a right to expect he will, namely, with an eye whole and single to the public good. It is plain, too, which interest will be slighted.

Unfortunately, it is not the officeholder himself who alone or most frequently pays the penalty for this neglect. There is a vast circle of vicarious sufferers. Except for a certain degree, it may be, of serious zest which this DAMOCLES' sword of uncertainty suspended over his official head may infuse into his pursuits, he can *afford*—selfishly speaking, of course—to devote his best energies to the meritorious task of taking care of himself. He may dance the irrelevant cancan, but the people, the generous, good-natured, uncritical people, "pay the piper"—to use a phrase more expressive than elegant. They pay their servant to do their work, and the innocent theory is that it shall impose a sole, supreme claim on his zeal, skill and good faith, and that this claim shall be practically recognized. That he shall at once, or at any period while holding the people's office, start off at a tangent from the circle of its incumbent duties, never consciously enters into their calculations. Yet this is precisely what has taken place in numberless instances; and though at present restricted and kept in exterior abeyance, we fear the practice is by no means at an end. Officers having the instinct of self-preservation at all active, are almost literally compelled—under the political code which insists on controlling the people's offices in its own selfish and reckless way—to devote the best of their time and energy in thus securing themselves personally. We cannot but regret the injury and wrong which such a necessity inflicts not only on the country, but on a large number of good men in the Government service, to whose conscience or sense of official obligation this divided toil is far from being acceptable.

The *World* is dishonest in its controversies. What it cannot answer, it perverts; what does not suit its purpose, it mistakes. Thus it represents the TIMES as having attempted the exculpation of Collector GRINNELL'S acceptance of BLATCHFORD'S resignation, although no further back than Wednesday last we condemned that acceptance as inexcusable. And by way of giving color to its misrepresentation, our contemporary makes use of a statement which appeared in our local columns, and which on its face was declared to be an explanation furnished by and in behalf of the Collector. This may be smartness of the *World's* sort, but it is not honest nor even decent journalism.

One more stroke of "retrenchment and reform" is among the possibilities at Washington under the new Administration. We are informed that both the President and his Postmaster-General are in favor of abolishing the franking privilege utterly and absolutely; and not only so, but that it is quite probable the President will recommend this course in his coming Message. For ten years this measure has been discussed before Congress, and feeble endeavors have been made from time to time to carry it into effect. In the last Congress a stronger, more sincere and more serious effort was made, indirectly, than for a long time before. We heartily hope that the coming session will see it consummated. The abuses of the franking privilege have grown to be so enormous that there seems to be no remedy possible but Hamlet's—to "reform it altogether" by total abolition. The Post Office service would be greatly the gainer; and, instead of such large expenses, we should find that Department bringing itself more nearly to a well-paying basis.

The Census Committee is now considering measures for taking the decennial census of 1870, and has already agreed on several important details. There is one point which we would specially press on their attention, namely, the prompt publication of the returns. The national census at some former epochs has lost a good part of its value by being so much behind the times. People have not had full and complete returns until it was already so late that they read like the report of a former condition of things, and they were obliged to figure considerably to bring it up to the time of publication. This is a point worth careful attention. The time suggested for taking the census, June, 1870, is a very good one; the Spring changes of residence have then been mostly effected, and the returns, national and private, of the property' production, &c., are at least made up to the 1st of January.

On the heels of the perfect reconstruction of Virginia, with an able and efficient Governor, chosen by a decided majority in a fair election, with an able Legislature, with a United States Senator who, like the Governor, heartily indorses all the measures of Congress and the Administration, those traditional mischief-makers and soreheads, the Wells Republicans, are out with another "address to Congress" setting forth their grievances. We presume, and certainly hope, that Congress will "let them severely alone." They have already done mischief enough by their persistent misrepresentations of the Republican victory in Virginia as a "Confederate triumph, achieved by intimidation and fraud"—whereas everybody knows it was nothing of the sort. The single and sole trouble with these impracticables is that they were beaten in the last election. Having foolishly sought to render the Republican Party "conveniently small" for their own purposes, they tried to read out everybody who did not adopt their vagaries. They found that they had "read out" more than remained, and that they themselves were the "faction left out in the cold." There they had better remain until they change their absurdly proscriptive ideas.

The Democratic majority in the Tennessee Legislature is beginning to make a bad use of its power, as Democratic majorities in such bodies have a way of doing. The House bill repealing the former law which prohibited common carriers, under severe penalties, from making any distinction on account of race or color, was passed to a third reading. Somewhat less decided was the action taken on the bill repealing the law allowing negroes to serve as jurors, the latter being tabled without discussion, on its second reading. The Tennessee Legislature is determined, apparently, to make laws discriminating against the negroes—evidently under the theory that there has not been a deluge.

Having exposed the absurdity of the alarm of "war" sounded by the *Tribune*, in connection with Spain and the gunboats, the *Tribune* turns round upon us with the retort that "we were very much behind in our news." news which is deliberately invented for the purpose of creating a "sensation," which has no basis in fact, and which reveals an ignorance of the course of public affairs, as well as a contempt for the public understanding,—in this sort of news we are always "behind," while the *Tribune* takes the lead. It is welcome to the distinction. We only deal in facts, and have no pretension to compete for our contemporary's large business in fiction. We were the first to inform the public of the measures which the Government intended to take in reference to the Spanish gunboats. We explained that they were measures dictated by respect for international law and good faith. The *Tribune* led its readers to believe that the action of the Government meant "war" with Spain. This is the news it blames us for not publishing. We have not access to the compositions of professional romancists, and therefore we rely upon trustworthy channels of communication. There is one advantage of our system—if it does not make a great stir, it at least does not involve us in the necessity of admitting every now and then that, through ignorance or inadventure, we have betrayed the confidence of the public, and duped them with manufactured "news."

There is certainly need enough of the non-partisan action taken by the people of Brooklyn for the ventilation, exposure, and future prevention of election frauds in that city. Had the office-holding Ring in that city been at all reasonable in their possession and administration of public trusts and public money, they could have enjoyed a long lease of power, without trouble. Many of the people of Brooklyn have their business interests in New-York, and actually know much less about the municipal condition and conduct of the city where their homes are, than of New-York. But the greedy office holders and their allies were not satisfied; they must have everything, and what could not be done by fair means was done by foul. If this new Association will work to prevent all the inspectors and canvassers being taken from one party, they will do some good.

Any project of the people of Washington to raise $200,000, or $500,000, or any other sum, to hold an International Exhibition in that city, is very praiseworthy and enterprising. But appealing to Congress for authority to raise half a million by taxation, for the same purpose, is quite another matter. If the proper sum cannot be raised by voluntary effort, the inference would seem to be that there is not population or wealth enough in the city to justify it in holding the Exhibition. We trust, therefore, that Congress will not be called upon to tax the people even for so commendable a project.

The Erie brakemen profess to believe that they are certain of success in the present strike. They rehearse a long series of petty annoyances and troubles, and make out a case which will probably appeal successfully to the trades' unions in New-York for support. The consequence is that the brakemen will be encouraged in their opposition to the Erie Company, and the present troubles will last longer than the Company anticipated. However, the greater troubles in which Erie is involved in the Courts, divert attention from the strikers for the moment. Between these upper and nether millstones, the people and stockholders are pretty badly used.

Accurate and full information must necessarily be the basis of any popular movement toward the removal of legal or social abuses of whatever kind. Therefore the letter of Mr. JOHN W. BROWNING, addressed to the *Star*, of this City, as the official organ of the Labor Congress and the workingmen, is sensible and timely. The adjustment of laws to the necessities of labor, its regulation, and its opportunities, is a difficult and delicate task. It must proceed upon a practical knowledge of the wants and feelings, not of an individual here and there who happens to possess unusual fluency and skill in the expression of his views, but of the masses. And this is a matter in which not only unions, lodges, societies and associations may render essential service by complying with Mr. BROWNING'S request for information and suggestions, but employers also may assist with benefit to all parties concerned. There can be no doubt that labor agitation here and abroad is producing, and will continue to produce, great changes in the methods of realizing and distributing the rewards of industry. But that this process may proceed without bitterness is most desirable. Employers and employed should know each other better than they do. There is no need for ill-feeling between them, and there would be none, if both sides could agree to labor together for their common good.

The season at Compiègne opened this year under brilliant circumstances, and the "first series" of guests included many eminent names in political and social life. For the first time several American ladies were invited, and as the length of the visit was five days, they had an opportunity of seeing a stag-hunt and a *battue* in the pheasant preserves, as well as of enjoying an excursion to Pierrefond and a State concert. The American Minister himself has never been asked to Compiègne previous to this occasion. Our fair countrywomen who received the invitations were Mrs. and Miss PAYNE, Miss CLARA JEROME, Miss PARSONS, and Mrs. WORDEN, whose husband was also included in the list. The other guests were: the Duke and Duchess de Mouchy, Count and Countess de Primoli, Marshal and Mme. Canrobert, Marshal and Mme. Bazaine, Baron and the Baroness de Vatry, Marquis and Marquise de Las Marismas, General Chauchard, Viscount and Viscountess Aguado, Baron de Corberon, Count and Countess de Fernandina, Baron de Poilly, Marquise de Galiffet, M. and Mme. Carette, the Duke de La Force, the Minister of the United States, M. Viollet-Leduc, Baron Tascher de la Pagerie, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The third representation of "William Tell" at the Academy of Music last night, was far better than the first. The nervousness incident to an initial performance was no longer perceptible, the artists knew precisely what to expect from each other, the general desire to do their utmost was as manifest as on Tuesday, and the consequence was that a smoothness and precision resulted which were the theme of universal comment and approval. Signor LEFRANC was in splendid voice, and his "*Arnoldo*" was, therefore, an improvement on his previous excellent personation. This sterling artist is gaining rapidly on public esteem, and it is gratifying to see desert so genuine meet with fitting and speedy appreciation. His two songs of last night in the first act, the duet and the noble trio in the second act, and especially the magnificent call to arms at the end of the fourth, were each and all superior to the same efforts as witnessed on Tuesday, and richly merited the enthusiastic encouragement of an audience which seemed to us to excel in numbers as well as in intelligence that of the first occasion. This afternoon at the *matinée* Signor RONCONI and Miss KELLOGG will repeat their admired impersonations in the sparkling "Crispino e la Comare."

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The first Philharmonic Concert of the season of 1869-70 is given to-night at the Academy, when a display of beauty and fashion is anticipated such as has hardly been surpassed before at a Metropolitan entertainment. If the music is worthy of the audience—which we do not venture to doubt—the occasion will be one of memorable brilliancy and interest.

Personal.

We are authorized to state that the reports relative to Mr. THURLOW WEED'S return to journalism, and of his intention to take up his residence in Albany, are without foundation. Mr. WEED has finally relinquished the labors of the profession to which he was attached so many years, and it is now his sole desire to prepare for publication a mass of historical materials which has been gradually accumulating for more than fifty years. His personal recollections of eminent persons are supplemented by letters from CLAY, WEBSTER, JACKSON and most of the men who have occupied a leading position in political life during the last half century. To the arrangement and publication of these papers Mr. WEED devotes all the thought and labor which his health enables him to carry into any active occupation.

THE RICHARDSON TRAGEDY.

Critical Condition of the Wounded Man—Ante-Mortem Examination by Coroner Keenan—The Prisoner Committed to the Tombs.

In consequence of the critical condition of Mr. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, who was shot on Thursday evening in the *Tribune* office by DANIEL MCFARLAND, as already fully reported in these columns, Coroner KEENAN proceeded to the Astor House yesterday morning and took the *ante-mortem* statement of the victim to this shocking tragedy. In attendance upon Mr. RICHARDSON were several of his personal friends and associates on the journal he has so long been connected with, and they and his physicians were unremitting in their attentions to the sufferer. Coroner KEENAN introduced himself, and explained his errand, Mr. RICHARDSON fully coinciding in the apparent necessity for the examination proposed by the Coroner.

RICHARDSON'S STATEMENT.

In answer to the usual questions in such cases, Mr. RICHARDSON stated that he resided at Woodside, N. J.; was unable to say whether he would die of his wound or not, and announced that he had some hope of recovery. He then proceeded to make his statement as follows:

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon I stepped into the *Tribune* office and asked for my letters; at that moment I first saw Daniel McFarland behind the counter, pointing a pistol at me; he seemed to me to have come from behind somewhere; he fired instantly and simultaneously with the first glance I got of him; the muzzle of the pistol in McFarland's hands was, I think, about four feet from me; the ball entered my stomach, (abdominal region;) I came out of one of the north Park-row doors and went up stairs into the editorial rooms, where I laid down on a lounge, and asked that a surgeon be sent for; Dr. Swan and other physicians came, and I was afterward removed here.

TESTIMONY OF DR. SWAN.

Charles Y. Swan, M. D., testified: I reside in the Astor House; about six o'clock P. M., yesterday, I was called to see Albert D. Richardson, then lying wounded in the *Tribune* office; on my arrival I found him suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the epigastrium; I probed the wound and found its direction to be inward and downward; it was evident that the stomach had been penetrated; as he was suffering extreme pain I administered an anodyne, (morphine,) and then had him removed to the Astor House, and have since treated him.

THE VERDICT.

The jury impaneled by the Coroner, consisting of H. Schermerhorn, Jr., S. W. Baldwin, Charles McSorley, P. Whelan, John Healy and J. Cushman, rendered the following verdict: "That the said ALBERT D. RICHARDSON came to his wounding by a pistol in the hands of DANIEL MCFARLAND, on the 25th of November, 1869." The Coroner accordingly issued a commitment for the prisoner.

Several witnesses to the shooting of Mr. RICHARDSON and the arrest of his assailant were present and at the Coroner's disposal, but it was not considered necessary to examine them. MCFARLAND was, yesterday morning, arraigned by the Fourth Ward Police before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, when he was temporarily committed to await the result of Mr. RICHARDSON's wound. As the victim had already identified MCFARLAND as his assailant, the Coroner did not have him confronted with his accuser, to avoid exciting the patient.

At present Mr. RICHARDSON is in a very critical condition, and unless the present symptoms change he may sink gradually from the effects of the wound, which took a very roundabout course, as is often the case where a bullet is fired at such short range. The physicians have been successful in locating the present position of the ball, and its probable course. After entering the abdominal region the bullet evidently passed entirely through the stomach, and grazing the ribs of the left side glanced slightly toward the spine and is now lodged in the back. The surgeons reported yesterday that they could extricate the ball without much apparent difficulty, but they were not prepared to do so under the circumstances. Mr. RICHARDSON's prostrated condition, and the probability that an operation would add to his exhaustion were the principal reasons for their hesitation.

Condition of the Wounded Man Early this Morning.

About two hundred visitors called at the Astor House during the day to see Mr. RICHARDSON. Among them were Messrs. Edmund C. Stedman, Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, D. P. Baker, D. J. Kirwan, Oliver Johnson, W. F. J. Shanks, John Russell Young, Kane O'Donnell. A letter was received from Rev. O. B. Frothingham and telegrams from Vice-President Colfax, George Francis Train, Ben Perley Poore, and others from various parts of the country.

The patient was very quiet last night. He slept for a short time at about 1 o'clock this morning. The pain he was suffering was relieved by subcutaneous injections of morphine. Dr. CARTER, of Poughkeepsie, sat up with him during the night. The physicians generally say he has a good prospect of recovery, but they cannot determine positively before two or three days. He was perfectly conscious all the time, and conversed freely with his friends. The doctors have forbidden him to receive visitors, and say he must be kept perfectly quiet for the future.

A Word in Defence of McFarland—Letter from his Counsel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to state that your remarks in this day's paper, relative to the unfortunate affair last evening between DANIEL MCFARLAND and ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, is erroneous in many points, and does injustice to MCFARLAND. Many men besides him, similarly situated, would, I think, long ere this, have placed Mr. RICHARDSON *hors de combat*. No person, I think, is more intimate with the trouble that caused this shooting than I am. Some two years ago, as Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts here, I took voluminous testimony by order of the Supreme Court of that State, in their controversy. I examined at length forty-two witnesses, and their testimony shows on Mr. RICHARDSON's part the perpetration of such infamy as to merit condign punishment, and I opine, when the testimony is made public—as it shall be—the cards will certainly be changed.

Yesterday, at 3:45 o'clock, Mr. MCFARLAND was at my office, in a dreadful state of excitement, bordering on insanity, and then, with tears, he informed me that his wife had obtained, either in Indiana or Illinois, a divorce, without his knowledge, and had married RICHARDSON, and they were living together as man and wife in New-Jersey, and that RICHARDSON was selling his real estate there, so as to avoid the execution that must be issued on the judgment for damages he expected to recover against him in their pending suit for damages, and that he understood that RICHARDSON meant to go to California and live there.

I tried to pacify him, and advised him at once to commence an action against RICHARDSON, and abide the decision. He did not seem to understand my meaning, but appeared to me and my clerk to be in a perfect state of frenzy, and in that state he left my office.

In conclusion, I must say that Mr. RICHARDSON after his examination by me, as aforesaid, told me that he meant to have Mrs. MCFARLAND at all hazards, and as soon as she could be divorced he meant to marry her.

Believing your paper pursues even-handed justice, I have to ask that the truth in this case may be made known. J. B. NONES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 26, 1869.

Statement of Mr. Richardson's Friends.

Those who know Mrs. MCFARLAND intimately emphatically deny the statements of MCFARLAND as to her love for society, dress and general display. They represent her to be a very quiet woman, who has always led a very retired life. She is of a studious rather than social disposition, and the necessity of supporting her family would have left her little opportunity, even had she been so inclined, for anything like fashionable dissipation. Respecting the charges that Mrs. MCFARLAND and RICHARDSON had been very much together during the past two years, it is positively asserted by those who are well informed on the subject that they have seen each other only six or seven times during that period, and always in presence of others. Mr. RICHARDSON, indeed, had not seen Mrs. MCFARLAND for a year until a fortnight ago, when he visited her at her father's house in Charlestown, Mass. The lady's acquaintances represent her as a most amiable person—prudent and wise withal. There is not a particle of truth in the story of MCFARLAND having been offered $10,000 and a Consulship, if he would give up all claim to his wife. Mr. RICHARDSON never proposed to do anything but marry the lady who has been made so painfully notorious through her domestic misfortunes.

Another Erie Suit—The Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Involved.

The Erie Railway Company have commenced a suit against the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, Dudley S Gregory, Dorman B. Eaton, Robert H. Berdell, William B. Skidmore, Thomas W. Gale, Don Alonzo Cushman, Henry R. Tailer, Daniel Drew, Charles H. Vail, and the Trustees of the Howard University, who, the complaint charges, got possession of the stock and bonds for $2,000,000 of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, for about $800,000, and afterward leased the concern to the Erie road for 499 years, who was to pay as rent all the running expenses and future cost of repairs and construction, and the principal and interest at seven per cent. per annum of the bonds, the lessors knowing at the time that the road was worthless. The plaintiff demands judgment that the contract "be declared void and delivered up and canceled; that the defendants deliver up said bonds, so that plaintiff's guarantee therein may be canceled; that defendants, and each of them, be enjoined from parting with any of said bonds without first canceling said guaranty; that defendants pay to plaintiff $309,050, with interest thereon from average date of July 1, 1867; that defendants, Daniel Drew, Dudley S. Gregory, Robert H. Berdell, Wm. B. Skidmore, Thos. W. Gale, Don Alonzo Cushman and Dorman B. Eaton pay to plaintiff all the damages sustained by plaintiff from the transactions, not exceeding $200,000.

The Brooklyn Election Frauds.

The following graphic resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Sixth Ward Democracy, on Thursday night;

Resolved, That we hail with honest pride the result of our labors during the recent election campaign in the development of a foul conspiracy, iniquitous frauds and the pointing of public indignation and scorn on their authors and abettors.

Resolved, That in the cause of justice and fair play we rejoice in even the coerced certificate of election accorded for Sheriff, though it be declared but by a majority of less than one-tenth really accorded Mr. WALTER through the votes cast on election day.

Resolved, That in common with every man in Kings County who has intelligence enough to form a just opinion thereon, and honesty enough to avow it, that we regard as manifest that Major MCLEER, for Street Commissioner, was counted out to the extent of from 5,000 and 8,000 votes. And we trust he will yet be declared legally elected by the Courts.

Resolved, That the managers of the Democratic Party in Kings County have been repeatedly proved unfit, unworthy and unable to retain even their usurped power, and should, one and all, be commissioned on the retired list.

Resolved, That we hope Henry C. Murphy, Martin Kalbfleisch, Henry C. Slocum, Isaac Van Anden and Samuel Morris or such men—promptly proceed and organize our party machinery—and in such an effort we tender our most cordial support.

Resolved, That District-Attorney MORRIS deserves and shall receive our gratitude and support in the pursuit of his patriotic avowal to prosecute to conviction every conspirator in the recent election frauds, without fear, favor or fail.

Resolved, That—win or lose—we shall never relax our efforts to vindicate our right of suffrage so often locally set at nought—and most recently conspicuously so, in the counting out of our candidate for Supervisor, Mr. GEORGE REID.

Tragic Occurrence at the Astor House.

SILAS H. BURNHAM, a traveling agent, having had some words with MAX MILE, a German, who attends the oyster counter in the Astor House Rotunda, yesterday drew a six-barreled pistol and, pointing it at his head, threatened to shoot him. The oysterman dodged behind the counter, and BURNHAM was quieted, and afterward was arrested and taken to the Tombs, where Alderman COMAN committed him.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Friday, Nov. 26.—Match, $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Magee's s. g. Star	2	1	1	1
B. Daniels' b. g. Big Jim	1	2	2	2

Time—3:00, 2:56½, 2:53½, 2:53.

Littell's Living Age.

The annual prospectus of the veteran, but still strong and vigorous, *Littell's Living Age* is given elsewhere. It promises to give, as heretofore, to those who desire a thorough compendium of all that is admirable and noteworthy in the literary world, the essence of all the leading reviews and magazines published abroad, compacted and concentrated.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

A prominent feature of the TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, Nov. 28, will be the first of a series of articles on Denominational Charities in New-York. This will be about the HOMES FOR THE AGED IN THIS CITY; what our churches are doing to support the old and infirm of their own faith; interesting facts regarding the outlay of church charity funds; where these institutions are and the scope of their benevolence; how the old people live, and what they have to say.

Also, a timely article, in view of the recent proceedings against the lottery dealers in the City, on GAMBLING IN NEW-YORK; giving an idea of the prevalence of gaming; various grades of establishments; up-town palaces; the game of Faro—how victims are roped in; inferior houses, and how they have fallen into decay; the lowest dens and their patrons; day gambling down town; poker in the hotels and club houses; policy shops; who patronize them; how they are managed; infatuation of players.

The Sunday edition will also contain the usual quantity of SELECTIONS from the CURRENT LITERATURE of the day, including a good, readable story; THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES, embracing comments on the programmes for the coming week of the various theatres in the City, and gossip about players and plays at home and abroad; letters from our own correspondents; the latest telegraphic news from all parts of the country and Europe; general local news, &c., &c., &c.

The Sunday TIMES, circulating as it does among the best classes of the City, is a first-rate advertising medium. Its circulation, already large, is steadily increasing. Nothing objectionable is admitted into its columns, and it is, therefore, regarded as one of the best Sunday papers in New-York. Advertisements intended for insertion in the Sunday edition must be sent in to the TIMES Publication Office early in the evening of Saturday to insure proper classification.

SELF ADVERTISED.—PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, carries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.

Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

In view of the deception practiced by dealers in worthless Oroide and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.—*Advertisement.*

Dermatology.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known dermatologist—founder of the dermatological science in this country—can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for diseased scalp, loss of hair, unnatural redness of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches and freckles. Moles removed from the face without pain or scars. Dr. PERRY's system of treatment for capillary diseases is not based on the one remedy principle. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies the case requires. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

Excellent beef tea made in half a minute, at two cents per cup, from the Texan Liebig's Extract of Meat. For sale by druggists and fine grocers, and by A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, No. 194 William-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately

Will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

An Article of True Merit.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Handkerchief Ties, $1 50 each, new and novel designs opened daily.
F. C. KEMPTON & CO., No. 297½ Broadway.

MARRIED.

BAKER—BRINSMADE.—At Washington, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 18, at the Congregational Church, by Rev. W. S. Colton, ALPHEUS G. BAKER to SILENA LEAVITT BRINSMADE, daughter of T. F. Brinsmade.

BARKER—BARBOR.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. G. Andrews, MORRIS K. BARKER, of this City, to MARY A. BARBOR, of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

BEEBE—SUYDAM.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride, No. 311 East 56th-st., by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of Fifth-av. Baptist Church, CHARLES E. BEEBE to MARY A. SUYDAM, all of this City. No cards.

CALLISTER—GOLDER.—At Queens, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 25, by Rev. James Wyckoff, Mr. THOMAS CALLISTER to Miss RUTH A. GOLDER, daughter of John B. Golder, deceased.

ELLIOTT—WALLACE.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. John Chambers, GEORGE ELLIOTT, of this City, to ANNA S., daughter of the late John Wallace, Esq., of Philadelphia.

JAFFRAY—HARRIS.—At Grace Church, Providence, R. I., on Thursday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Mr. Kellogg, HOWARD SOMERVILLE JAFFRAY, of New-York, to EMMA, youngest daughter of Stephen Harris, of Providence, R. I.

MCNAUGHTON — WALKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Caledonia, N. Y., by Rev. W. J. Robinson, Mr. DANIEL C. MCNAUGHTON, of Jersey City, to Miss JENNIE WALKER. No cards.

MORRIS—GITTINGS.—At St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869, by Rev. Mr. Peterkin, J. CHAMPLIN MORRIS, of New-York, to JULIA EVANS, only daughter of the late Thomas E. Gittings, of Baltimore.

STETSON—RICE.—At Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, by Right Rev. Bishop Huntington, Mr. WM. F. STETSON to Miss AUGUSTA S. RICE, daughter of Hon. Alex. H. Rice, all of Boston.

SAGE—SLOCUM.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the residence of James B. Jermain, Esq., near Albany, by Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D., RUSSELL SAGE, of New-York City, to Miss M. OLIVIA SLOCUM, only daughter of the late Joseph Slocum, of Syracuse.

DIED.

BEARE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, at his residence, No. 345 West 14th-st., New-York, THOMAS MARSTON BEARE. His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BURROWS.—Suddenly, at Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 26, CLARINE A. DAYTON, wife of Jerome Burrows, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 179 Adams-st., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

CONNOR.—At Williamsburg, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 25, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of William Connor.

COUDERT.—At South Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 25, of diphtheria, LISETTE DUCHAMP, daughter of Frederic R. and Elizabeth Coudert, aged 3 years and 11 days.

Funeral to-day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock.

DAYTON.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, FREDDIE W., youngest son of William and Sarah P. Dayton, aged 6 years, 1 month and 26 days.

DUNN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, FRANCIS BUDD DUNN, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the 86th-st. M. E. Church, near 4th-av., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

FENNER.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Thursday, Nov. 25, in the 23d year of his age, GEORGE DEAN FENNER, son of D. K. Fenner.

Funeral services on Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10¾ A. M. Train leaves 30th-st. at 9 A. M.; returning at 12:59. Carriages will be in attendance at the Irvington Station.

GRANT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, of pneumonia, OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 27th inst., from his late residence, No. 11 Gramercy Park, without further notice.

GREEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, WILLIAM GREEN, aged 54 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Thirtieth-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 441 West 27th-st., on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

JANES.—In Flushing, on Thursday, Nov. 25, LOUISA E. JANES, aged 24 years, niece of Rev. E. L. Janes and Bishop Janes.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Flushing M. E. Church. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 1:10, and return at 5:55 P. M.

MAPES.—In Yorkville, on Friday, Nov. 26, 1869, SARAH S. STRONG, wife of John A. Mapes, aged 33 years.

Funeral from Presbyterian Church in Goshen, N. Y., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2½ P. M.

MITCHELL.—At East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 25, CAROLINE E., wife of John D. Mitchell, daughter of Henry H. and Mary A. Jaques, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, corner of Main-st. and Maple-av., East Orange, on Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains by Morris and Essex Railroad from New-York at 1 P. M., and by New-Jersey Railroad at 1 P. M., to Market-st., Newark, and by Orange horse cars to the house.

MORRIS.—At Niagara Falls, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, Mrs. MARIA MORRIS, widow of the late George W. Morris, of Charleston, S. C., in the 57th year of her age.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Nov. 26, Mrs. SELINA MORRIS, wife of Oran W. Morris, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Park Presbyterian Church, 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PATCHELL.—JANE FREEBORN, wife of Andrew Patchell, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Clinton-st., between Warren and South sts., Hudson City, N. J.

ROOT.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Jane Covill, at Belleville, N. J., ALBERT ROOT, aged 49 years, formerly of New-York.

STOPFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 26, ELIZA, widow of the late Rev. Wm. K. Stopford, (of the N. Y. E. Conference,) in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services from Pacific-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 26, 1869, HENRY MEAD VALENTINE.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

WIGGIN.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 25, FREDERICK WIGGIN, in the 48th year of his age.

☞ At a meeting of the employes of the Grant Locomotive Works, held on the 25th day of November, 1869; that,

Whereas, We have heard, with regret, of the death of Mr. OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, President of the Grant Locomotive Works, and in this we acknowledge the dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss of our esteemed President, who has exhibited toward those under him an urbanity of manner and kindliness of feeling, which have gained our utmost respect; and that in his death we know our country has lost one of her best citizens, commerce one of its most able promoters, his friends a faithful coadjutor, and we an upright and just employer.

Resolved, That in this bereavement we sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, and also inserted in the New-York and Paterson daily papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLOWERS FOR PARLOR WINDOWS,

With or without pedestals or stands, wholesale or retail, at KELTY'S furniture store, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

A.—U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER, same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 8 Dey-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

OFFICE D. JONES' BREWERY.—The statements in some of the morning papers respecting the fire on my premises last evening are calculated to convey the impression that the amount of damage would compel a temporary suspension of business, both in the malt and ale trades. It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform my friends and customers that no delay will occur in either department, and that business will be continued as usual during the past thirty years.

D. JONES.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS—With improvements exclusively our own, covered by TEN PATENTS. Prices from $60 to $600. The oldest and largest Manufactory in the world. 45,000 instruments now in use. For Catalogues and Price Lists, address, Buffalo, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill., or

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"Five-and-twenty years devoted to a laborious profession, and the harassing cares which pursue a hard-worked London physician, broke down vital powers. In 1859 I became consumptive, and strove in vain to arrest the disease. At last, resigning all professional duties, I wrapped my robes around me and departed southward, in the Autumn of the year 1859, to die in a quiet corner, as I and my friends thought.

It was not to be so. The reminiscences of former travel took me to Mentone, on the Genoese Riviera, and, under its genial sky, freed from the labors and anxieties of former life, to my very great surprise, I soon began to rally."—*Extract from Preface.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York.

The above work will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

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By Marion Harland.
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POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH WARD.—A GRAND MASS meeting of the citizens of the Twentieth Ward, favorable to the election of THOMAS A. LEDWITH for Police Justice, will be held SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 7½ o'clock, at Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av. All favorable to his election are invited to attend. Eminent and able speakers will address the meeting.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Athenæum* says that a collection of Mr. DISRAELI'S speeches is about to be published.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have passed a motion extending the trial by jury to political and Press offences.

A velocipede race, from Paris to Rouen, seventy-eight miles, was won by an Englishman, against eight competitors, in ten and a half hours.

The *Opinion Nationale* states that TROPPMAN has made a full confession with regard to the Pantin murders, and declares that he had no accomplice.

The *Œdiphus* of SOPHOCLES has been set to music by LASSEN, and just published at Breslau.

GRACE DARLING'S only brother has just died.

An English journal considers that there are only two persons in the United States who have not communicated their views on the Byron question to the newspapers, and they are citizens of Cape Cod who went off mackerel fishing ten weeks ago, and have not returned.

The veteran General CHANGARNIER, well known to every one frequenting the French capital, is at work on his *Souvenirs Militaires*.

Mr. FROUDE has completed his great historical work. The history closes with the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

The Emperor of China supervises the *Pekin Gazette*, of which copies appear, modified as to spirit and contents, according to the class of readers among whom it circulates.

The matriculation results at Cambridge on one day were: Fellow Commoners, 7; Pensioners, 480; Sizars, 42; total, 529. Total last year, 558.

A treaty of friendship, trade and navigation has been concluded between the King of Norway and Sweden and the King of Siam.

An earthquake shock has been felt at Sebastopol, which made all the furniture in the place tremble. Imagine the old forts shaking in grim earnest after so many years of lethargy.

The use of horseflesh as food appears to be on the increase in France. New butchers' shops for the sale of this article have been opened at Bordeaux, Angers, Havre, Sedan, Toulouse, Elbœn and other cities.

Nine candidates have offered themselves for the head mastership of Rugby School.

The international Art Exhibition at Munich was closed on the evening of the 31st ult. The undertaking caused no loss to the projectors.

Cambridge and Oxford have an annual billiard tournament. This year four couples entered and the victory rested with Cambridge.

The English Poet Laureate is building a pleasure house on the Surrey hills not far from Godalming. Mr. TENNYSON earns £4,000 a year by his poetry alone.

On the occasion of the accouchement of the Princess MARGHERITA, the municipality of Naples gave a new suit of clothes to twenty cab-drivers who had never committed any breach of the city regulations.

A popular edition of Sir HENRY BULWER'S *Characters* is being prepared, and the *Athenæum* says that Sir HENRY is making some additions, consisting of, Lord BROUGHAM, Sir ROBERT PEEL and M. LAFAYETTE.

The recent rising of the Republicans in Spain is said, by a Manchester paper, to have been worse than a crime—it was a blunder. "They had the game in their own hands if they had only been content to lie by and watch the course of events; and if they are now a broken and dispirited party, instead of being the masters of the situation, they have only to blame their own premature resort to arms."

Sir EARDLEY G. CULLING EARDLEY, who will be remembered as having married an American girl for his second wife, and having been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for bigamy, but was shortly released on the plea of "failing health," has again appeared before a Magistrate on a charge of fraud, and only escaped conviction through the absence of the prosecutor.

The *Court Journal*, alluding to a fire which recently broke out at the War Office in Paris, and whereby the War Minister was nearly roasted, says that a gentle conflagration in a similar building in Pall Mall would do no harm, but that a little more than linen and furniture would have to be burnt before any hope of that establishment showing any signs of vitality and progress.

The original manuscript score of MOZART'S opera of "Don Giovanni" is preserved by its fortunate possessor, Mme. VIARDOT GARCIA, at her villa near Baden-Baden. It is handsomely bound, and kept in a carved oak case, securely locked, and fastened to the wall of the building.

The *Law Times* (England) makes a vigorous protest against the irksome and needless delays in the Court of Chancery. It cites a case where a friendly administrative suit, commenced three years ago, is not yet concluded. One doubtful point of law required six months for determination by the Vice Chancellor.

Miss BURDETT COUTTS has caused an experiment to be made with cattle trucks fitted with hay stacks, water troughs and other arrangements, for the more humane transit of cattle by rail. As might be expected, the results were highly satisfactory.

The King of Prussia has reprieved a murderer sentenced to death. Thereupon the *Pall Mall Gazette* indulges in some pleasant sarcasm: "It would be difficult to imagine a case in which the royal prerogative of mercy could be exercised with greater propriety. Mr. WITTMAN had murdered his four wives, one after the other, and his two children; and the painful position in which he was placed, owing to these acts of indiscretion, being brought home to him, naturally called forth the warmest sympathies of all who value the sacredness of human life."

The *Academy* states that the firm of HOFFMAN & CAMPE have bought all the manuscripts of the poet HEINE in the possession of his widow. They are to be edited by Herr STRODTMAN, the biographer of HEINE.

The *Progrès Egyptien* says that the Viceroy, in order to gratify the Empress of the French, has ordered that a marriage ceremony, which she may witness, shall be arranged. To carry out this programme, an officer of the viceregal court has been ordered to wed, on a day that may suit Her Majesty's convenience. Directions have been given to find him a wife, a dowry, and every other requisite, including a violent attachment to his future spouse, whoever she may happen to be.

THOMAS CARLYLE, in a letter to the Secretary of the Wedgwood Institute, gives some good advice. His letter is as follows:

> DEAR SIR: Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL are directed to send you five volumes, viz.: *Sartor and Heroes*, one volume; *Schiller and Sterling*, one volume; *Cromwell*, three volumes. The utility of your enterprise will depend mainly on your judgment in selecting books—on your earnestly and sedulously choosing books that are nourishing to the mind of a man, and rigorously rejecting what are poison, by far the most numerous class at present. T. CARLYLE.
> CHELSEA, Nov. 5, 1869.

Captain ROSS, of the English artillery, has obtained letters patent for a composition which, applied to the clean surface of iron and other metals chemically combines with it to form, in the case of iron, a coating of iron itself, but changed in character, so that it will not rust or oxydize, even if steeped in water for a week. Experiments were made on some delicate steel articles by putting them in the rain and keeping them out on wet grass all night, which ordeal they sustained without gaining a speck of rust. It is hard to say what trade will not profit by this discovery. The composition can be applied to the finest needles and small clock-wheels. It is said to improve the temper of knife or sword blades, also.

When the Imperial family of France travel by railroad they do it right royally. After the engine and tender comes a luggage van, containing pantry arrangements and accommodations for servants. Next is a carriage adapted as a dining room, with a centre table, arm chairs and hinged seats. Third is a platform carriage, which may be opened or closed at pleasure, and used as a balcony or refreshment rooms. Then comes the imperial saloon, with a retiring room attached. This is fitted up with every contrivance of luxury and comfort. The fifth is a sleeping carriage, divided into seven distinct compartments; a bedroom, two dressing rooms, two rooms for the Empress' ladies, one for the Emperor's valet, and a retiring room. The sleeping chamber contains two beds. Next comes a "snuggery" for the Prince Imperial, and lastly another luggage carriage. There is an electric bell from the imperial saloon to all the other carriages, and to the engine driver and guards.

BIBLE READING IN THE SCHOOLS.

Expressions of Public Opinion—Views of Various Writers—Opinions of the Press.

The following extracts from various writers convey a fair idea of the differences of opinion which prevail on the question whether the Bible ought or ought not to be read in the public schools:

From the Nation, Nov. 18.

The cause of the trouble we are now witnessing about "the Bible in the schools" really lies in the fact, not that the Catholics think that any harm would result to their children from the hearing passages of Scripture read to them—they would never think of objecting to the citation of the same words or ideas from any other source—but that the reading of the Bible by laymen, without note or comment, has become, in their eyes, a sign or test of Protestantism—a spiritual biting of the thumb at their Church by its enemies.

Now, what is the duty of the State with regard to education, if it have any duty at all? Is it not to take facts as it finds them, and get the children of the community educated—if not in the way the majority think best, in the only way possible? Catholics, with their feelings about the Bible and about State schools, are facts, and have to be dealt with as facts. If it be true that a Catholic boy who is taught to read and write is less likely to commit crimes, and more likely to prove a good citizen, than if he did not know how to read or write, and he refuses to be taught if we insist on reading the Scriptures to him every morning, is it not our duty to teach him to read and write at any rate, and to give up reading the Scriptures to him? The Bible read to persons who think you are reading it to them as an act of hostility, cannot possibly do them any good, for they will not listen to it; and it cannot afford any pleasure to the Almighty to have His Word read as an act of *vis major*, and for the torment and annoyance, or to the moral or mental detriment, of a large body of His creatures. Nor can any good result from the mere reading of the Bible without reference to its effect on the audience. No Protestant feels about a chapter of it as a Catholic feels about the Mass—that you get all the benefit of it by merely being within hearing of it, whether you understand it or not. This would literally be bibliolatry, with which Protestants are often charged, but which they have never, to our knowledge, pleaded guilty.

From an article by Rev. S. T. Spear, D. D., in the Independent, Nov. 25.

The controversy between the Protestant and the Catholic can never be harmoniously settled except by their mutual agreement to omit the reading of any version of the Scriptures in our public schools. They must come to this point, or continue the warfare, deciding the question in this locality, and that according to the accidental preponderance of numbers. If this be all that the Catholics desire, then we can see no sufficient reason why Protestants should not meet them on this basis. It is a fair basis, just to all parties. It places the Catholic and the Protestant on precisely the same footing. It not only accords with the genius of our republican institutions; but also exempts the public school system from any possible charge of sectarianism, and opens it widely and broadly to the children of all classes. With it the Catholic ought to be satisfied; and surely the Protestant can afford to make the concession (if such it be) when he remembers that if the Douay version were the one in debate, he would demand a like concession to his views. If, however, the Catholic programme be agitation, either for the purpose of breaking up the common school system or for that of diverting a portion of the public funds to the support of private Catholic schools, as a sort of peace-offering, then we pronounce the programme utterly insincere in its argument, and just as objectionable in its end. To neither of these purposes would we yield for a moment. The common school system ought to be maintained "at all hazards," and against all enemies. No sectarian affinities in any direction ought ever to jeopard its interests. Moreover, not a dollar of the public money ought ever to be appropriated for the support of any sectarian schools, whether they be Catholic or Protestant. It is a breach of faith. It is virtually stealing the public money, and applying it to purposes entirely foreign to those for which it was collected. If Presbyterians want Presbyterian schools, then let them organize them upon their own responsibility, and pay the bills on their own responsibility, and not ask Baptists, Methodists, Jews or Catholics, through the medium of a tax-levy, to aid them in this work.

From the New-York Tablet, (Catholic Journal.)

Since our community is composed of Catholics and Protestants, and both have the same political and civil rights, and the Government is bound to respect and protect the conscience or full religious liberty of each, it can sustain no system of schools for both to which either the Catholic or the Protestant objects. It must, then, either leave the whole question of education, as it does religion, to the voluntary principle, or it must divide the schools, as is done in most European nations, into two classes, the one for Catholics and the other for Protestants, with the education in each under the supervision and control of its respective religious authority. Nothing less than either the one or the other will secure to Catholics their equal rights and satisfy the Catholic conscience.

The system of common schools as now adopted in this country is in the main an imitation of the system decreed by the Convention which sentenced LOUIS XVI. to the guillotine, abolished Christianity, and declared death an eternal sleep. The object of the Convention was by a system of godless schools to root out religion from the French mind, and to train up the French youth in absolute ignorance of or unbelief in any life beyond this life, and any world that transcends the senses. If we adopt and carry out the same system our American youth must grow up thoroughly unbelieving and godless, as the order of the Cincinnati Board of Education not directly foreshadows. Catholics will do well to be on their guard against forming alliances to help get rid of one evil by fastening on the country another and infinitely greater evil—the very evil the forever infamous Convention sought with devilish ingenuity to fasten on France.

But now the practical question comes, how can our system be made to provide for the religious instruction of our children, and yet not be sectarian? There are two methods which we will briefly state, and for each of which we have examples in successful operation in the different countries of Europe.

First: Let the laws permit and encourage the establishment of denominational schools—wherever any denomination be sufficiently numerous to justify one—such schools to be subject, of course, to State inspection, and be required to come up to a prescribed educational standard—but to be wholly free in the department of religious instruction. Let such schools receive their due proportion of the public tax. They certainly deserve it, if they make their pupils Christians and men restrained by religious principles instead of "enlightened Pagans."

Or, second: In our present schools, let a portion of time each day, properly the first hours, be set apart for religious exercises and instruction; the children of different denominations to meet in different rooms, and be taught by a properly appointed minister or professor of their own creed. At the conclusion of such instruction let all unite in general classes as at present, in secular studies, from which all sectarianism shall be absolutely banished.

In cities, where the schools must necessarily be so numerously attended, the first plan would undoubtedly seem the best. In places of more limited population, the second might be preferable. Perhaps a combination of the two would be best adapted to the necessities of this country.

From a Correspondent.

Educated in a public school of New-York, I consider that I represent the schoolboys of the City to some extent in this matter. I maintain that the Bible reading is desirable not only for the influence it exerts, but for the gratification it affords to the scholars. The Bible is read at the opening of the school by the principal, who is almost invariably a man of culture. He selects only passages of general interest, or of undoubted poetical excellence. Many of his young listeners never hear the Scriptures excepting on these occasions; and the divine teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, the pithy and often witty expressions of Solomon in the Book of Proverbs, the magnificent predictions of the prophets, the beautiful parables of Christ, or the poetical imagery of the Psalms, fall upon ears which would otherwise never hear them.

Setting entirely aside the merely religious point of view, as not to be discussed here, I maintain that the hearing of such passages gives to the youthful mind an idea of literary excellence, of grandeur of diction, and touching tenderness of expression, which insensibly has a great and permanent effect.

From a Letter to a Contemporary, signed "C. H."

Our children should be taught at all times and at all places to reverence the Bible and be educated in the fear of God. I believe the Bible to be the word of God, in which He has revealed to us His being, the works of His creation, and the origin and destiny of the human race; has promulgated the Divine Law, and made known to us our duties to our fellow-men, and our infinite obligations to Him as the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe. These fundamental truths we are commanded not only to teach our children, but to our children's children—that is, to all coming generations. And where more properly than in our Public Schools? I believe it the source of all knowledge, without which the world would have remained in a state of ignorance and barbarism until this day. Our children should be taught to reverence it, and to cherish its precepts and holy teachings with their earliest education. I believe it to be the corner stone upon which our forefathers founded our republican institutions, and the source whence have emanated all our religious and benevolent charities. Shall we, then, set aside and bring discredit upon the word of God, and banish it from our public schools at the behest of Romish bigotry and scoffers? But, says some one, our public schools are in danger, and we must not provoke controversy upon this subject. But, let me tell such, the many millions of Christians of this free country will not rest supinely under this attempted revolution in our public schools. Let the responsibility rest with those who seek the innovation. This is not merely an attack upon the Bible, but upon the public schools themselves; and not only upon the public schools, but upon the very foundations of our free institutions.

From an article by William Lloyd Garrison.

Suppose the Catholics in Cincinnati were to obtain control of the public schools in that city, and rejecting our own version of the Scriptures, should enforce the reading of the Douay Bible, how long would the Protestant portion of the population submit to such an imposition? Would not a tremendous excitement follow, and a declaration go forth that the Protestant children should be withdrawn if the objectionable book were not? But the Catholics are probably almost as numerous as the Protestants in Cincinnati, (the relative number is of no consequence,) and they object to the reading of our Bible in the public schools to which their children go, just as earnestly and conscientiously as we should do in a reversal of the case. This admonishes that the enforced reading of neither the one nor the other version should be ordered or allowed, the schools being for secular purposes and not for religious instruction. It further admonishes that persistency in thus disregarding opposing religious convictions is sure to produce bitterness, wrath, alienation, to the extent of imperiling the whole school system. After that shall have been broken down, neither despotism nor priestcraft will have anything to fear from our experiment of popular government. Instead, therefore, of exposing it to just reproach and fierce hostility for its one-sidedness, it behooves us to see that it is based on a foundation as broad as our whole population, so that none shall be left out except such as are self-excluded by their own bigotry or fanaticism.

From a communication to the Christian Union.

This matter touches a very tender point of Protestant admiration, which covers the very letter of King JAMES' version. It is the weakness of Protestantism. There is so much comfort taken in just having a few verses of Numbers ground out. It is a little Scripture at least, and there must be efficacy in it without regard to method and meaning. So much stress is laid in insisting upon it while we are in the majority. What will come when you are in the minority? Don't imagine that it will be the Douay Bible to replace King JAMES. An utter mistake. The Church of Rome stands on very different ground. It says the ultimate foundation of morality is not the Bible—but the Church. And not a little is to be said on that side as in contrast with the theory that sets so much on having the Bible around loose in barroom or on steamboat table. Christianity in a living church is the foundation of morals on which they will propose to educate good citizens. Our public schools go too far in all things. The State should only give a primary education. Then it should only do that which it can do well. It cannot appoint agents to teach religion. Religion will be profaned as indeed it is. Teachers have no sympathy with it, and it does very little good. But it enables men on the other hand to cry, "You use us badly; we love our children and our religion, and you insist that they shall go and be taught what is to destroy it." Let us take the foundation out from under their complaint. Religion will then be more effectually taught. Churches and parents, with new kindled zeal, will be more faithful. When the tables are turned, and the issue is close upon us, and the Romanists are in the majority, they will say; "Thus and so you did to us, and thus and so will we do to you."

DR. PAUL SHOEPPE.

Warrant for His Execution—The Attorney-General's Report on His Case.

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has issued his warrant ordering the execution of Dr. PAUL SHOEPPE, found guilty of the murder, by poison, of Miss MARIA M. STEINNECKE, of Carlisle, the execution to take place on Wednesday, Dec. 22. Both the President-Judge of Cumberland County and Hon. F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, had reported adversely to the pardon of SHOEPPE, when a number of physicians interested themselves in him. They, with their counsel, held a long argument with the Governor, in endeavor to procure the doctor's liberation, presenting a number of petitions, memorials and opinions from medical men. On this argument, and the papers then submitted, the Attorney-General made the following report:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, Nov. 17, 1869.—Commonwealth *vs.* PAUL SHOEPPE.—Oyer and Terminer of Cumberland County, April Term, 1869, No. 1. Murder of MARAIA M. STEINNECKE, May 24, 1869. Trial commenced June 3, 1869. Verdict, "Guilty of murder in the first degree." June 5, 1869, motion for a new trial. Aug. 20, 1869, motion overruled, and defendant sentenced to death by Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.

To His Excellency, Major-General John W. Geary:

SIR: I have carefully considered the points presented in the numerous petitions, certificates and other papers presented to you in the above case. I have also given the able arguments presented to you by the learned and skillful counsel of the defendant most careful attention. I have the honor to submit thereon the following report:

On the morning of Jan. 27, 1869, the deceased (who was then a boarder at Mrs. BURKHOLDER'S hotel, in Carlisle,) was apparently in good health. She breakfasted, went to bank, signed a check and received the money thereon. The defendant, who was her physician, visited her at the hotel between 10 and 11 o'clock of that morning, and medicine was administered to relieve her, as it is said, of some uneasiness experienced from the supper of the previous evening. From that time Miss STEINNECKE seems to have declined very rapidly. During the afternoon and evening the defendant paid her a number of visits. On the next morning Miss STEINNECKE was *in articulo mortis*, and she died the evening of the 28th of January, about thirty-four hours after she was at the bank.

Her remains were removed to Baltimore and buried. On Feb. 10, 1869, the body was disinterred, and a *post-mortem* examination was held. This was thirteen days after the death. The examining physicians found no trace of disease likely to produce death. A number of physicians testify that in their opinion she did not die from any natural cause, and that her death resulted from the administration of some narcotic poison. The chemist who tested the contents of the stomach and intestines states that he found traces of prussic acid.

The Commonwealth relied upon these and other facts to establish the *corpus delicti*, and to connect the defendant with the crime. The following matters were alleged against him:

First—The purchase, by the accused, of prussic acid, ten or eleven days before the death, the purchase having been made in Carlisle.

Second—His purchase of the same article at Harrisburg about five days before the death.

Third—That the deceased had stated in her lifetime that the defendant had given her "something to make her sleep." This remark was repeated to the defendant, who became excited, and said he had given her nothing to make her sleep.

Fourth—Statements made by the accused to Dr. HERRMAN.

Fifth—The presentation by the accused of a paper purporting to be a check drawn by Miss STEINNECKE, for the sum of $50. This paper bears date Jan. 27, 1869, which was the day on which Miss STEINNECKE drew money from the bank, and the day on which she was taken sick. The defendant presented his check Jan. 29, 1869, the day after her death. Several persons acquainted with the handwriting of Miss STEINNECKE said that they did not believe the signature to this check to be genuine. No witness was called to sustain the paper.

Sixth—The production by the defendant of a paper as the last will of the deceased, wherein the accused is named as the sole devisee of considerable property. The name of the father of the defendant appeared as a subscribing witness to this document. He was not called to sustain it, probably because there was no evidence admitted to impeach it. Sixteen days prior to the date of this paper Miss STEINNECKE had executed a different will.

On the part of the defendant it was contended:

First—That there was an utter absence of all symptoms of poisoning.

Second—That the Commonwealth entirely failed in the effort to show the *corpus delicti*, and that to the contrary thereof it clearly appeared that the death was the result of natural causes.

Third—That the *post-mortem* examination was unskillfully conducted.

Fourth—That the analysis of the contents of the stomach and intestines was wholly unreliable.

Fifth—That the Commonwealth's witnesses were in many particulars contradicted by themselves and by others.

And in addition it was urged in the argument had before your Excellency:

A. That the Court had erred in allowing a hypothetical case, not justified by the facts, to be submitted to the witnesses.

B. That the Court had erred in certain instructions to the jury, &c.

C. That the Supreme Court erred in not allowing a writ of error.

This synopsis of the case may possibly omit points taken on both sides; but it is believed that such omissions will be found to consist of matters in some manner connected with the general classifications of the case which I have endeavored to present.

The written and oral arguments submitted to you have been principally directed to the discussion of the question as to whether there were any symptoms or trace of poison sufficient in law to justify a conviction.

On the one side, Dr. WM. P. A. AIKEN, a teacher of chemistry for over thirty-eight years, and a Professor in the University of Maryland for over thirty years, states with great precision and clearness the particulars of this analysis and the result. He applied two tests—the vapor and the liquid tests—both of which satisfied him of the presence of prussic acid. Besides this, his distillate had a faint odor which reminded him of prussic acid, "but too faint to be of any importance by itself."

On behalf of the defendant this part of the Commonwealth's case is very earnestly assailed. It is said:

First—That the sulphuric acid employed by Professor AIKEN assisted in the production of prussic acid from the saliva.

Second—That he omitted the most important of all the tests—that of nitrate of silver.

In support of these, and, perhaps, other points, several respectable practitioners were examined on the trial, and a number of learned physicians and chemists have recently submitted their views thereon in opposition to Professor AIKEN.

The disagreement of experts is, unfortunately, developed by every case involving scientific investigation. We must invoke their aid. Judge SAUNDERS, in one of the earliest cases, said: "I grant that if matters arise in our law which concern other sciences or faculties, we commonly apply for the aid of that science or faculty which it concerns." (Buckley *vs.* Rice Thomas, 1 Plowden, 124.)

This was over 300 years ago, but it was no new doctrine at that date, for experts were known to the Roman law. (Ordronaux's Jurisprudence of Medicine, 129.)

Notwithstanding the antiquity of this usage, I doubt whether the case was ever known in which there was an entire agreement of experts, and the "confusions of science" are, doubtless, as old as the rule which admitted the evidence of persons skilled in art.

It is certainly an elementary rule that, in searching for poison, every known test should be applied, and that the opinion of an expert, however celebrated, is utterly worthless unless he can support it by reliable data. Dr. AIKEN undertakes to explain the omission of the nitrate of silver test. He says its use "can only produce a cyanide, which must afterward be verified by the sulphur and iron tests."

But I do not propose to discuss the points upon which these learned Professors differ. If they who have devoted their lives to the study of these questions cannot agree as to the results, it would be hopeless for others to undertake a settlement of their controversy.

The answer given by the law to all these disputations is simply this: The whole question was thoroughly discussed and fairly submitted to the tribunal selected for its solution, the jury of the vicinage. They have settled it and with them rests the responsibility. Had their verdict been against the evidence, the Court would never have entered judgment thereon. Had the Judge committed any error in admissions or rejections of evidence, or in his instructions to the jury, a writ of error would doubtless have been allowed.

The refusal of the *allocatur* by the Supreme Court, is a decision by our highest tribunal, that there is no error to be found in the record, and their judgment is binding upon the Executive as to all matters of law within their jurisdiction. The verdict of the jury and the judgment thereon of the Court below, is equally conclusive as to all the questions of fact. In my view this proposition disposes of the whole case, and unless the grant of the power to pardon involves the Chief Magistrate with the functions of a high Court of error and appeal, I do not see how any of the points so ably and elaborately presented by the defendant's counsel can have weight.

A case of oppression may be imagined in which it would be the duty of the Executive to interfere, but no one can read the charge of the learned Judge who presided at this trial without being impressed with its fairness and impartiality.

For these reasons, I respectfully recommend that you decline to review the questions passed upon by the Court and jury. With great respect, your obedient servant,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales have ended for this week; none will be attempted to-day, and the salesroom will, so far as real estate is concerned, be allowed to remain entirely quiet. A number of the regular visitors will of course meet about noon and talk matters over, but even they do not assemble now in as large numbers as they did a few months ago, or as they probably will again, immediately after the commencement of the new year. Now the market is entirely flat, but old operators, who have been familiar with the market for many years, predict a very favorable season after next month has closed. It is reasonable to believe that these expectations will be realized. There is plenty of property to be sold, and none is being offered. The present stagnation cannot last long. It is natural that it should exist now, when almost all kinds of business are dull, and when men are closing up the year's accounts and preparing to commence anew. When the new year opens, and merchants and others are again looking out for profitable investments, City real estate will again be offered as it has been in the years gone by, and the market will show its old-time excitement and activity.

On Monday, the Abraham Valentine estate, located at Yonkers, will be offered at the salesroom. The sale was advertised to take place some days ago, but was unavoidably postponed. This time it is announced to take place positively. The property has already been described in this column. It is valuable and attractive, and worthy the attention of all who are interested in suburban real estate. The terms are quite easy. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for one, three or five years. Persons who desire to visit the property to-day, will find conveyances at all hours at the Williamsbridge Depot, Harlem Railroad. Maps and particulars may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-street.

On Tuesday the long-advertised Supreme Court sale of the Lorillard estate, at Fordham, will commence on the premises. Mr. A. J. BLEECKER, whose reputation as an able, experienced, upright auctioneer is world-wide, will wield the hammer. Under his direction the sale can hardly fail to be an entire success. The property is so very extensive that three or four days will probably be needed to dispose of it. A special train will start each morning at 10:30 o'clock, from the Harlem Railroad depot, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. Maps and tickets are now ready, and may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-street. Other sales will be made during the week, the advertisements of which appear elsewhere.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 53 East 54th-st. The parlor story, front basement and halls and stairs are all finished in hard wood; house 22x55 feet; lot 22x100.5 feet. Inquire of the owner, JOHN H. SARES, Madison-av., fourth house north of 54th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR-STORY 20X50, lot 100, A No. 1 brown-stone houses, south side 55th-st., 5th and 6th avs., at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS & BROTHERS, on the premises, or No. 34 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—Unfurnished, an extra-wide and full-sized house and lot; 125 feet deep, No. 30 Union-square; recently renovated and put in thorough repair. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new store Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, for sale or to let. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

$13.500.—THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 252 West 38th-st.; in good order; all improvements. Inquire on the premises of the owner.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable plot of ground at Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton Ferry, with pier and depth of water for the largest vessels; also, right to fill out to bulkhead line. The attention of manufacturers, warehousemen and coal dealers is invited to this property, as it is well adapted to their uses. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT FURNISHED—TILL 1ST MAY, a handsome French-roofed house of 10 rooms, on Bergenwood-av., Hudson City, N. J.; horse cars to Hoboken, Jersey City and Chambers-st. ferries pass the door every 10 minutes; gas, water, bath, &c. Furniture almost new. Apply to THOS. ALDRIDGE, Newark-av., Hudson City, N. J., or to ROBT. T. RODGER, No. 305 Canal-st., New-York City.

TO LET—THE NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-class houses, Nos. 111, 117, 119 and 121 West 49th-st. Apply at No. 111 or to GEORGE SLOANE, Broadway and 10th-st.

TO LEASE—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY, A fine four-story house, No. 15 West 20th-st., 28x100; doctor's office reserved. Apply as above.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-story store, No. 433 Broome-st., second door from Broadway; lot 26 by 102. Apply to WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STORE AND LOT NO. 175 PEARL-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: PEARL-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the westerly side of Pearl-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 175. Lot 19.9 front, 25.2 rear, by about 105 feet deep.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
TUESDAY, DEC. 7,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
227 PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, AND ON SEELEY-ST., WINDSOR-TERRACE, FLATBUSH.
BY ORDER OF CHAS. COURTER, ESQ.

17TH-ST.—10 lots and gores on north side, being the entire front from 11th-av. to the city line.
17TH AND 18TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block, except a small gore 15x92 feet.
18TH AND 19TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block.

WINDSOR-TERRACE.
SEELEY-ST.—West side, 16 lots, between Prospect-av. (late Middle-st.) and 18th-st.: 21 lots between Prospect-av. and the Coney Island Plank Road Boulevard, and 16 lots in the rear.
PROSPECT-AV., (late Middle-st.)—13 lots between Seeley-st. and the city line.
TERRACE-ALLEY, (east side)—11 lots between Prospect-av. and 18th-st.

THE PROXIMITY OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY TO
PROSPECT PARK,
CONEY ISLAND PLANK ROAD BOULEVARD
AND THE
HORSE RAILROADS,
MAKES IT VERY DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT.
THE ORDERS OF THE OWNER, WHO IS A NON-RESIDENT, ARE PEREMPTORY,
AND THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD.
60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers, MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.
Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the undersigned executors of John A. Cross, deceased, the following-described real estate, being one of the best wharf properties in the City of Brooklyn, viz.: A plot of land containing an area of about fifty city lots, together with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of 1st-st., (the line of the Brooklyn City Railroad,) and extending to the Wallabout channel of the East River, with a wharf frontage of about 346 feet. This property is now occupied for manufacturing and commercial purposes, is most centrally located, and not being exposed to the great tidal rush of the main stream, (though situate on the immediate head of the channel,) is one of the best protected and most accessible landings on the Brooklyn shore. The above-described property is in the immediate vicinity of the extensive city basins of the Wallabout Improvement, which are just completed, and near the Peck-slip, Grand and Houston-st. Ferries to New-York. For sugar refineries, manufactories, or for a yard for the storage of lumber or coal, this property is most eligibly located and admirably adapted.

For maps and more full particulars apply to the auctioneers. A large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
CHARLES J. LOWREY.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, thirty-five acres of land in the town of Yonkers, on the west side of Central Park-av., and both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad. This valuable tract of land is known as the Abraham Valentine estate, and now to be sold by order of S. M. Valentine, executor; will be sold in three parcels. Full particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st. Conveyances at all hours at Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD THEALL, Auctioneer.
ART SALE.
BARKER & THEALL, AUCTIONEERS.
GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
THE SECOND AND MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS WORKS OF ART will take place on the evenings of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3d and 4th of December, when examples of the most eminent artists of the French, German and American schools may be obtained. The above comprise about one hundred and fifty superb paintings and will be sold without any reserve. On view, with catalogues, day and evening until sale.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, AXMINSTER, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, &C.
BARKER & THEALL will sell, by auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., an elegant assortment of new and second-hand furniture, viz.: Rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in crimson, satin and reps; fine marble-top centre tables and fancy lounges, fine hair and hair-top mattresses, &c.; tables, very rich walnut and enameled bedroom suites, sofas. Also, for account of whom it may concern: Eight black walnut wardrobes, single and double; three painted sideboards, oilcloths, &c. Also, two Wilder's Salamander Safes, &c.
Catalogues are now ready at No. 8 Cortlandt-st. Sale peremptory to close consignments.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 27,
at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., a large and fine assortment of parlor, dining-room, library and bedroom furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, office desks and chairs, velocipedes, safes, silver-plated ware, glassware, &c., &c. Also a lot of family groceries, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, several rosewood and mahogany frame pianos. Also, a collection of standard works, viz.: Poetry, History, Biography, &c., all nearly new.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT furniture, pianos, mirrors and carpets.
JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.,
Will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, first-class billiard table, fine 7-octave piano, splendid inlaid cabinet, card receiver, handsome pier and mantel mirrors, cornices and lambrequins, parlor suite, centre tables, library bookcase, rich moquet and Brussels carpets, large hall stand, chamber setts, wardrobes, buffet, window shades, rods and oilcloths.

SCALES.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED. HOWE'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES
MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON VT.
For Circulars and Price List apply to BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Vt., or to the warehouses of the Company, at No. 3 Park-place, New-York, GEORGE B. REYNOLDS, Agent; No. 131 Federal-st., Boston, T. R. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents; No. 204 Lake-st., Chicago, P. S. MESEROLE, Agent.
☞ A good local agent wanted in every County.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A HARDWARE BUSINESS IN one of the most flourishing cities in the State of New-York, which has been carried on successfully for many years. The stock amounts to about $16,000, in first-rate condition, and no unsalable goods. The proprietor being about to retire, will treat with confidence all communications addressed to Box No. 398 New-York Post Office.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED.—AN EXperienced life insurance agent or a gentleman well qualified for the business, can obtain a valuable General Agency of one of the most successful companies. Address COMPANY, Post Office Box No. 694 New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 263 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 263 Bowery.

PROPOSALS.

"SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY."
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1869.
Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "BIDS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED 25TH NOVEMBER," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
2,000 lbs. white lead in oil, 300 lbs. whiting, 600 lbs. putty, 50 lbs. pat. dryer, 10 lbs. ultramarine blue, 15 lbs. raw sienna in oil, 15 lbs. burnt umber in oil, 1 dozen papers glaziers' zinc points, ½ lb. each, and 1 dozen silver-plated wash-basin cocks, to be selected.
200 lbs. heavy white oak tanned harness leather; 2 sides split patent leather for collar covers; 2 sets double truck harness; 2 cart saddle trees; 4 pairs brass turrets and hooks for saddles; 80 feet brass mouldings for saddles; 6 breast chains for truck harness; 25 papers tacks, assorted; 2 dozen patent leather fronts for head stalls; 6 pair bar trace loops, 1¼ inch; 3 lbs. black harness thread; 2 lbs. clout nails, 1 inch English; 4 truck pipe colors; 18 pair worsted rosettes; 2 dozen pressed loops, assorted; 2 patent leather collars; 55 yards burlap for lining horse blankets; 3 yards double-width all-wool kersey for breast protectors; 72 yards worsted binding for horse blankets, 2 dozen currying brushes; 200 lbs. oil meal; 10 lbs. Chinese vermillion, and 2 dozen painters' dusting brushes. All the above cart and wagon harness, &c., to be selected.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
11,000 fish hooks—cod, bass, blackfish, mackerel and trout assorted.
500 galvanized iron clews, as per sample at the Navy Yard.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
1,500 lbs. white lead in oil, 200 galls. Winter-strained sperm oil, 200 galls. boiled and 40 galls. raw linseed oil, 200 lbs. putty in bladders; 2 lbs. Chinese vermillion, dry; 10 lbs. chrome green, dry; 10 galls. brown Japan varnish; 10 galls. white vinegar; 10 lbs. nutgalls.
12 dozen brass padlocks, (assorted;) 20 lbs. brass wire, No. 8 wire gauge; 2 dozen papers lasting tacks; 2 gross brass screws, 2¾ inches, No. 14; 24 dozen files, (assorted;) 12 dozen paint brushes, (assorted;) 5 lbs. flax line.
3 dozen plain and 1 dozen flap memorandum books; 3 dozen blank books, 2, 4, 5 and 6 quires; 1 gross lead pencils, Nos. 2 and 3, Faber's; 10 gross (303 and 404) steel pens; 500 official envelopes; 1 gross red tape; ½ gross penholders; 5 papers pins; and 3 lbs office twine, as per samples to be seen at the Ordnance Office in the Navy Yard.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
10,000 lbs. best flange charcoal iron, viz.: 2,000 lbs. 3-16 in., 2,000 lbs. ¼ in., 2,000 lbs. No. 12, 2,000 lbs. No. 14, and 2,000 lbs. No. 16; 2,000 lbs. ¼x2 in. bar iron.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
30,000 lbs. sugar, half in half barrels; 12,000 lbs. coffee; 4,000 galls. beans, which must be of this year's crop; 1,000 bushels Syracuse salt.
600 half barrels, 300 tight half barrels, 5,000 hickory poles, 10 feet long; 25,000 feet whitewood boards, 12 to 18 inches wide, to be well seasoned, planed on one side, ⅝ inch after being planed; 3 kegs 3d., and 1 keg 8d. nails.
500 black silk handkerchiefs.
All supplies under this Bureau must be "NAVAL STANDARD."

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard for further information, and will state in their bids the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.
OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1869.
Sealed proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised Nov. 24," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 27th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
2,376 feet 2¼ to 6 inches wire rope, all to have a hemp heart, to be painted, and to be of Roebling's manufacture, or of a kind equal to that manufacture in all respects.
1,000 pounds Seine Twine, as per sample at Navy Yard.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.
The above supplies are required for immediate use, and bidders are requested to state in their proposals the date within which they will make delivery at the Navy Yard, for which responsible security will be required.
Blank forms, as usual, to be had at this office.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE BUILDING,
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 23, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M. of the 3d day of December next for furnishing and delivering at the site of the building thirty-two (32) Cast Iron Columns, Bed Plates, &c., for use in the construction in the basement story of the United States Post Office and Court House Building, at New-York City.
All the castings must be sound, smooth and straight, of the best quality of pig metal, and of the number and weights, shown by the schedule and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any casting of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.
All bearings of columns, bases and plates, must be planed perfectly true; all bolt holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.
Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings, and the entire work to be completed on or before the 12th day of January, 1870, and be delivered as required.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered only in the aggregate. Payments to be made monthly upon delivery and acceptance of the castings by the Superintendent, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.
Neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings.
Proposals to be indorsed, "Bids for Iron Columns."
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT COLUMBUS, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Nov. 3, 1869.
PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 10 A. M., on the 4th December, 1869, for supplying
FRESH BEEF
to the troops stationed at Forts Columbus and Wood, New-York Harbor, and New-York City. The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the posts above-named free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the Commanding Officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.
Separate proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above-mentioned, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their families, stationed at the aforesaid places or those supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porter-house Steaks, Standing Ribs or Rib Roasts.
These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1870.
The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $5,000, signed by two responsible sureties, whose names must be entered in the bids.
The proposals will be opened at 10 A. M., on the 4th proximo, at which time and place bidders are invited to be present.
Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed
R. G. RUTHERFORD,
Brevet Captain, U. S. A., A. C. S.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NOS. 75 AND 77 SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.
Suitable for City and country residences.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

M. T. FOLEY, NO. 31 53D-AV., BEtween 37th and 38th sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED ON FARM near New-York, on railroad; feed, stabling and groom, superior to City livery; terms moderate. Address HORSE, Box No. 5,408 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEAT THREE-QUARter Clarence, built by Brewster, of Broome-st., but little used, good as new. Price $1,000; cost $1,600. Inquire at No. 110 East 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY A SHORT distance in the country, a middle-aged woman, German preferred, to cook, wash, &c. The right person may secure a good home by applying, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to A. MICHEL, No. 89 Beekman-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BUYER FOR A LARGE FOReign and domestic dry goods house; one who is thoroughly posted in the markets of this City, Philadelphia and Boston, and who understands his business, will be liberally treated. Apply, with references, to Box 1,922 New-York Post Office.

CLERK WANTED IN A FIRST-CLASS miscellaneous book and fancy goods store in Brooklyn; persons experienced in the business preferred. Inquire of Mr. ROSE, No. 57 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; none need apply unless they can bring unexceptionable references for sobriety and honesty. Call at No. 189 Madison-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced girl as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 5 East 33d-st., before 3 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; also no objection to a small boarding house; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 East 16th-st., third floor, Room 10.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, side dishes, and all kinds of desserts; good City reference; has lived nine years in one place. Call for two days at No. 212 West 18th-st., or at No. 1 White-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKing, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; a trusty, respectful and neat servant; highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, with best City references, a situation as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would be willing to take charge of growing children and assist with chamberwork. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a first-class waitress and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing in a gentleman's family; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 331 East 25th-st., below 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook in a gentleman's family, in the City or country; understands her business in all its branches, boning and larding included; best reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF UNdoubted respectability and amiable deportment, a position as assistant or companion to a lady of refinement, or to one or two little girls. Parties truly respectable will address Miss C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, GENtlemen's or family washing; does up finery and fluting in good style. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place. Mrs. CARMODY.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A respectable Scotch woman, in a first-class family; can give the very best references as to character and capability. Apply for three days at No. 236 East 14th-st., in the garden.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook and to assist in washing, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family; no objection to go a short distance on the Hudson. Apply at No. 141 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION TO do all kinds of fine sewing and to assist in housekeeping; would act as assistant and companion to a lady or an invalid; would travel or go abroad. Call on or address for two days H. J. K., No. 20 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a Protestant; has years' experience in that capacity; City reference. Apply at No. 243 East 23th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room, from 9 till to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; can give best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, at her house, gentlemen's washing, (done up in style,) or would go out by the day to gentlemen's families; fluting by the hand or machine. Call or address No. 549 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; is a first-class fluter; four years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation in a private family as cook; the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 158 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; would assist in the washing; understands meats, game, pastry, soups; good baker, &c.; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress or chambermaid, and fine washing, fluting, &c.; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; her baby two and a half months old. Inquire at No. 210 West 19th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to act as chambermaid and do fine washing; best City references. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young married woman as wet nurse. Call or address E. E., No. 344 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as a good cook in a private family; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF some years' experience, a situation as dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; four years' reference. No. 342 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as cook; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTALE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as laundress and to do some chamberwork. Apply for two days at No. 146 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as laundress; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 741 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY RESPECTAble widow woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a babe three months old. Inquire for Mrs. TAYTON, to be seen from 10 to 4, at No. 14 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; would do chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; has best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced Protestant nurse to an invalid lady; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 27 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook. Apply this week at No. 31 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN, AMERICAN AND PROTestant servants are always on hand at the magnificent office, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble man and wife, no incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman; the wife as cook and laundress; are both very reliable and industrious servants, and will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and coaches; is a careful driver; best City reference as to character and capability. Address for two days O. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address B. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as waiter; understands his business well; will be recommended from the place where he lived for eight years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; is sober, steady, willing and obliging; has five years' reference from last employer. Call at or address No. 305 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; can milk; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TEMPERATE AND REsponsible young man, a situation as night or day watchman in a public or private establishment; can be well recommended. Address M. N., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as an honest, sober, capable man. Address WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COACHman (colored) who has been in my employ for the past three and a half years. Apply to H. S. MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROOKLYN MARKET,
Adams-st. and Fulton-st., near Myrtle-av., opposite City Hall, will be open in about two weeks. A few stands still to be disposed of, and those wishing to keep open evenings can take stands in store No. 387 Fulton-st., connecting with general market. Apply on premises.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.
Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.
CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

STORAGE FOR HAY.
In fireproof warehouse, 54th-st. and 10th-av.; capacity for 10,000 bales. Apply to
C. R. WOODS & CO., No. 21 Jay-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RECTIFIERS, COMplete and in good order; also, cisterns, &c. Apply to CRARY & PIKE, No. 126 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Nov. 27
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA	Nov. 27	INDIA	Dec. 18
COLUMBIA	Dec. 4	CAMBRIA	Dec. 25
EUROPA	Dec. 11	IOWA	Jan. 1

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 4, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Dec. 1	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 16
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 2	Nemesis, Wed'day, Dec. 22
Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8	Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 23
Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9	Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.......$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO.	3,132 tons	Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.	3,125 tons	Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.	3,015 tons	Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.	3,392 tons	Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.	2,565 tons	Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE...............(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, GRIGG, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.........Dec. 9
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Dec. 16

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known, first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, ED. WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain LIMEBURNER.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.

The popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, 2d December, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Price of passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 9th December.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by E. S. NONES, Passport Agent, 23 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$140 to $180.	$65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 4—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Dec. 3. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, CLAPP, SATURDAY, Nov. 27.
CORTES, NELSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 4.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 17, 1869.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND all others concerned.—Notice is hereby given, that under recent instructions from the Treasury Department, the system of cording and sealing packages of merchandise, shipped from this to Pacific ports, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, will be abolished, on and after the 20th inst. (Sailing day of the steamer *Alaska.*)

After that date, shippers of merchandise to San Francisco by that route will be required to furnish to this office, detailed invoices of all goods shipped, together with such descriptive marks as will readily designate the packages containing such goods, the same to be furnished on or before the day on which the goods leave this port.

These invoices and the system of marking packages should be the same as are now used and employed in the shipment of goods from other countries to this.

These requirements do not apply to goods shipped in bond. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and at 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK AND NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Tues., Nov. 23	9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 24	8 A. M.
Thurs., Nov. 25	10:30 A. M.	Frid., Nov. 26	10 A. M.
Sat., Nov. 27	1:30 P. M.	Mon., Nov. 29	12 M.
Tues., Nov. 30	2:00 P. M.		

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let and rent, money applied if purchased.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOFORTES—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO for sale for $100. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., to Miss S. E. BLACKWELL, No. 128 2d-av., New-York.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOW-case Doors. HOFFMAN & PERSCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 148 Chatham-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR. Theme—*The Final Conflagration of the World.* Prayer and experience meeting in the lecture room at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every night during the week. Inquiry meeting daily after Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mrs. WHITTENMEYER, of Philadelphia, will address the ladies of the congregation on *Christian Work*, and at 7½ o'clock Rev. J. H. VINCENT, A. M., will deliver a free public lecture on *The Needs of the Sunday School Work of To-day.*

THE PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. WESCOTT, Pastor,) will dedicate their new house of worship on 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY. At 10½ A. M. a sermon by Rev. W. H. FELIX, of Pilgrim Baptist Church; at 2½ P. M. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE will deliver an address, to be followed by short speeches from prominent clergymen and laymen from the Baptist churches of the City; at 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the First Baptist Church, followed by the prayer of dedication.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Farewell meeting SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M., at which time Rev. W. C. VAN METER, the Superintendent, whose injuries compel him to cease work entirely, for a while, will bid farewell to his fellow-workers, children and friends. He leaves for Italy in the *Minnesota*, from pier No. 45 North River, next Wednesday, at 2 P. M. The session of the Sabbath School will commence at 2½ P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. in Chapel. All are invited.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Waverley-place and 8th-st. Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor.
Morning service at 10½ o'clock.
Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.
Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No. 258 Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to these services.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector.—This church's new edifice in 7th-av., next to the southeast corner of 34th-st., will be opened for Divine service on Nov. 28, 1869. Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., LL.D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., at 7½ P. M. The offerings of the day will be devoted to the floating debt of the church.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. In the evening, the fourth sermon in the course, on *The Conservative Spirit of the Church as Regards Changes in Ritual and Doctrine*, will be preached by Rev. Dr. MORGAN.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Subject for next Sabbath morning—*The Author and Finisher of our Faith.* The seats are free to all. Strangers and all other persons are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer confirmation at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON at 7½ P. M., the sermon to be interpreted in the sign language. Service at 4 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HARlem, 2d-av., corner 125th-st.—The newly-enlarged chapel will be dedicated by special services on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. S BOURNE. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Sunday School Concert will be held, with music, recitations, &c.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his second lecture of the course to young men. Subject—*The Hurry and Worry of New-York Life.* The public invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., subject—*An Open Door*, and at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening and an experience meeting on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—On the last Sunday of each month during the Winter a course of sermons will be preached to children on *The Lord's Prayer.* Second service of the course SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Singing by the Sunday School.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING in behalf of City Missions will be held SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st. Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS and WM. E. DODGE, Jr., Esq., will take part in the services.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. On FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, a course of lectures will be delivered by the Rector. Subject—*The Life of Christ.*

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Special Revival services next TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 2½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, Jr., (late of Hannibal, Mo.,) will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE at 7½ P. M. Free seats, cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

THE CHAPEL OF THE REFORMED Church of Bloomingdale, in 71st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will be dedicated on SUNDAY. Service at 10½, to be conducted by the Pastor, assisted by Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University. Dr. FERRIS will also preach at 3 P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. GORY.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Preaching on SABBATH, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st.—Mr. N. FRANK WHITE gives his closing discourses SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Hours of service on SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 2 o'clock P. M.

REV. J. D. BRADLEY, LATE CURATE of St. Albans, Holborn, London, England, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*Second Discourse on the Seventh Commandment.*

EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, Corresponding Secretary S. S. Union, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Presiding Elder of the New-York District.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Seats free. Strangers invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Housekeeping.* Seats free. The public cordially invited.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—7TH-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M., and also at the conclusion of the evening sermon.

THE COMING CRISIS.—THE MESSENger of the King of Kings will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Exposition of Zechariah*, chapter xiv.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Evening subject—*The Little Jewish Maid.* Evening meetings during the week.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, of Orange, N. J., will supply the pulpit on SUNDAY. Preaching in the morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock. The sermon in the morning will be on *Ministerial Education.*

THOMPSON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Houston.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN will lecture on *The Church Under Henry VIII.*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., Rev. THOS. STREET, Pastor.—*Future Life.* Sermon for SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., *Condition of the Righteous Dead.*

REV. DR. SHEDD PREACHES IN the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor. Preaching on SABBATH, 28th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH—41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL sing at Howard Mission on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, convenient to strangers, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge—Services SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. In the evening, the fourth sermon in the course of sermons for the people.

TRINITY PARISH.

Sunday night services will be held, until further notice, as follows: St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, corner Fulton-st., at 7½ o'clock; St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., at 7½ o'clock; Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, at 7½ P. M., full choral service; St. Chrysostom Chapel, 7th-av., corner 39th-st., at 7½ o'clock. All seats at these night services are free.

MORGAN DIX, Rector.

POPULAR LECTURES AT WEST-minster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, Rev. J. McCOSH, D. D., LL.D., Princeton, N. J.; MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., New-York; TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, Brooklyn. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cts., to be had at Carter's book store, or at the door of the church.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE Church of the Reconciliation, 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. L. BRIGGS will preach the third sermon of the series in behalf of the Parish fund, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Living Error.* A collection will be taken.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway.—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, on SABBATH, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR of West 53d-st. Baptist Church, having returned from Jerusalem, will preach in his church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The annual reunion will be held on THURSDAY EVENING following.

HARLEM—NEW PRESBYTERIAN Enterprise.—By request, Rev. H. G. BLINN will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M., at National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE SECOND-STORY FRONT room, furnished, and a small room adjoining, large closet, fire, gas and bathroom, suitable for two or three gentlemen, without board; would have no objections to give breakfast if required; private family; reference exchanged. No. 137 East 26th-st., one door from Lexington-av.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only. References required.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NO. 241 EAST 34TH-ST.—A FEW FINE rooms well furnished, all modern improvements, with or without board, to persons desiring the refinement and sociability of a strictly select family circle; terms moderate.

NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—LARGE front room, third floor, Southern exposure, first-class table, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; location excellent; convenient to several car lines; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 305 WEST 20TH-ST.—A NICELY-furnished parlor and bedroom, with use of kitchen; suitable for light housekeeping or for single gentlemen; gas and water; terms moderate; location good. Call for three days.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING A nicely-furnished room, with closets and all improvements, in a strictly private family in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address, with name, T., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let with board. Parties desiring first-class locations apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY and 25th-st. Newly and handsomely furnished rooms en suite and singly; all conveniences. Apply at No. 7 West 25th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY, OR TWO GENTLEmen and wives, may obtain a handsome suite of rooms, with first-class board, at No. 131 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor, and one or two bedrooms, (second floor,) to let to gentlemen, without board; references required. Call at No. 20 West 11th-st.

NO. 115 EAST 29TH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.—To let, by a private family, at a reasonable rate, a second floor, furnished, with board, to a party of two or three.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST.—GRAMERCY Park.—A large and nicely-furnished room on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, to let with first-class board; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLORS to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; also, double and single room without board; terms moderate. Apply at No. 39 West 24th-st.

NO. 215 WEST 46TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family have two large and handsomely-furnished rooms, which they will rent with or without board; moderate price; references.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—TO RENT, ELEgantly-furnished parlor and second floors, with private table, with every convenience connected.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—ROOMS EN SUITE or singly, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. References.

A THIRD-STORY BACK ROOM TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Call at No. 138 West 43d-st.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE suite of rooms, second floor; board optional; location very desirable.

NO. 8 EAST 10TH-ST.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, with or without private table; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A pleasantly furnished room, with board, at No. 61 2d-av.

NO. 2 WEST 43D-ST., FIRST DOOR from 5th-av.—Beautiful rooms; full board; singly or en suite; private family.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; private family.

SOME VERY ELEGANT ROOMS, with board, can be had in a private family, No. 227 West 14th-st., near 7th-av. References.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A small room with board, at a good wholesome table, on moderate terms, in a private family, between 20th and 26th sts., and 5th and 8th avs.; best references given and required. Address E. P., Station E., New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH
NEW-YORK
$15
$20
$10
$25

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.

We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight..............$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone..............$4 to $6
Ladies' Cluster Pins..............$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings..............$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

HOTELS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

Corner 20th-st. and Broadway.

On the table d'hote plan.

WM. H. FAIRCHILD,
Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 27, AT 1.
KELLOGG, RONCONI.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Admission to matinee.........................$1
Secured seats...................50 cents extra.
MONDAY, NOV. 29,
LAST NIGHT OF
WILLIAM TELL,
WITH ITS GRAND CAST.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

GRAND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT.

Opening of the new hall of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
by kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.
Miss NETTIE STERLING.
Her first appearance since her return from Europe.
Mr. WM. J. HILL.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN.
Mr. WM. BERGE, Mus. Doc.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN.
Mr. S. P. WARREN.
Mr. HENRY E. BROWN.
TICKETS BY SUBSCRIPTION.
To be had of F. P. FREEMAN,
No. 391 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY.
First Concert of the great
SLAVIANSKY RUSSIAN CONCERT TROUPE.
INDORSED BY THE PRESS OF ALL EUROPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1869,
under the direction of
Mr. DMITRI AGRENEFF SLAVIANSKY,
of the National Russian-Slavonic Society.
The troupe consists of
SEVENTEEN CELEBRATED ARTISTS,
who will appear in gorgeous national fancy costumes.
Miss NADEJDA LEWITZKAJA, Contralto.
Mr. DMITRI AGRENEFF SLAVIANSKY, Tenor.
Mr. PETER LIWANOVSKY, Baritone.
Mme. ARGENEVA SLAVIANSKY,
Mr. LEON JASSEWITSH,
Accompanists Piano and Clarionet,
and the full and efficient chorus.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; for sale at Schirmer's music store; ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at box office of the hall.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—BROOKLYN.

SENATOR SUMNER
ON THE QUESTION OF CASTE.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, 1869.

STEINWAY HALL.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER
ON THE QUESTION OF CASTE.

SENATOR SUMNER WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT SPEECH ON THE QUESTION OF CASTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1869.

The only occasion on which this speech will be made by him in New-York.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION..............50 cents.
RESERVED SEATS..................25 cents extra.

They may be procured at the box office, Steinway Hall, on and after Monday, Nov. 29.
Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIRST CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED.
CONDUCTOR..........HERR CARL BERGMANN
Miss ALIDE TOPP and
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS
have kindly consented to assist.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

FIRST ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
FAT MAN'S ASSOCIATION.
IRVING HALL, DEC. 20, 1869.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
GRAND MARCH OF THE FAT MEN AT 11½.

Music of the March composed and dedicated to the Association by
C. S. GRAFULLA.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.

For sale at the St. James', Fifth-avenue, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas', Earle's and Glenham Hotels; at the Revere House, Astor House, Pond & Co's music store, and by the members of the Association.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOciety will give Handel's Grand Oratorio, JUDAS MACCABÆUS, in Steinway Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30. Mrs. G. HESS, Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS as soloists. A full orchestra and the whole chorus of the Society. Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. To be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or at the Hall on the day of the concert.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 5TH-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses." By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. Extra branches optional. Graduates from the academic course of this Institute are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Williams and Columbia Colleges, New-York University, the Government schools, and in the banking and commercial houses of New-York City.

The following, with over one hundred other well-known citizens, are patrons whose names, together with regulations, &c., are in the catalogue, to be had at the Institute:

Hon. F. A. Conkling, Hon. T. E. Tomlinson,
Ex-Mayor Gopsill, J. C.
Messrs. Charles Bliven, Messrs. Wm. H. Webster,
Robert Bonner, E. O. Lamson,
A. R. Wetmore, H. Vonkeller,
Wm. T. Runk, J. M. Tilford,
James R. Floyd, P. S. Halstead,
Christopher Gwyer, John Englis,
S. A. Sawyer, Cornelius Tiebout,
Alfred Tobias, John M. Beck,
Samuel T. Knapp, Samuel Adams,
S. E. Hiscox, Henry Adams,
John R. Surbrug, William Adams
Fredk. Wiebusch, Mrs. John Adams,
H. Oberndorfer, Rev. John Q. Adams, &c.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Writing and book-keeping pupils received this week at half prices; pupils will have until May to complete their lessons.
GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE AND V. PREVOSTS.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.
French language of the school, preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy and business, graduating courses for mathematics and the modern languages. Circulars—Messrs. MILHAU, druggists, No. 183 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS—Rooms No. 516 Broadway. Apply for circulars. C. C. MARSH & SON.
Marsh's Works on Bookkeeping, last editions, for sale.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

A LADY TEACHING IN AFTERNOONS wishes an engagement for the morning; higher English, French and Latin taught; good references. Address TEACHER, No. 54 West 32d-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 224 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAST MARY WARNER MATINEE,
and LAST APPEARANCE of
MISS BATEMAN.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's beautiful domestic drama of
"TIME AND THE HOUR."

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Carriages can be ordered at 10½.

MONDAY, Nov. 29,
Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT,
in his celebrated character of
FALSTAFF.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management takes pleasure in stating that the eminent Shakespearean comedian,
Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT,
will commence a brief engagement at this establishment
On MONDAY, Nov. 29,
on which occasion he will appear in his renowned and celebrated character of
FALSTAFF,
in Shakespeare's great historical play of
HENRY IV.,
which will be presented with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, &c., &c.
Box sheet now open.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

TAMMANY.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

GREAT BILL TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, NOV. 27.
(Second time this season) Tom Taylor's drama,
HENRY DUNBAR.

The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. Wallack, in the title role, (his original character,) Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. Peck, Mr. Curran, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss L. Phillips and Miss Green.

NOTICE.
HOME,
And the comedietta
A REGULAR FIX,
Can only be performed for
A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS,
in consequence of approaching novelties.
NEXT SATURDAY, Dec. 4, (third time.)
HENRY DUNBAR.

In active preparation, Mrs. Centlivre's brilliant and picturesque comedy,
THE WONDER,
with new and beautiful SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS, and a splendid cast.

Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. J. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Laura Phillips and Miss Fanny Green.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

(Successor to Barnum,)
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
Admission to all the attractions 30 cents.
Last MATINEE to-day. DARIUS DUTTON,
Last MATINEE to-day. NATHAN TUCKER,
Last MATINEE to-day. AND
Last MATINEE to-day. "YANKEE" ROBINSON
Next MONDAY the great burlesque KENILWORTH

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST RECITAL OF BYRON'S MANFRED by
WM. H. POPE.
Original music by GEORGE W. MORGAN.
A charming ballad by JENNY PROUDFOOT.
To conclude with LOVE IN HIGH LIFE.
Mrs. Chillington..........Miss E. V. PROUDFOOT
Sir Edward Ardent..........WM. H. POPE
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS, NO. 25.—Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
CONCERTS ON THE GREAT ORGAN.
Every SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 3½.
Mr. SAMUEL P. WARREN,
Organist of Grace Church, New-York, will play to-day.
Admission, 15 cents. Ten tickets, $1.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

TO LECTURE ASSOCIATIONS.
The undersigned is prepared to make engagements to lecture, and may be addressed at No. 161 East 56th-st., New-York.
E. L. YOUMANS.

MEETINGS.

SIXTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOmac.—There will be a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 M., at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, (which has been generously offered for the occasion,) to act on the report on the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, and to revive the memories of comradeship at the first annual banquet.

Some notice hereof by country journals is respectfully solicited.

By order of the Executive Committee.
W. B. FRANKLIN, Chairman,
H. G. WRIGHT,
JOHN NEWTON.
JOSEPH C. JACKSON, Secretary pro tem., 16 Wall-st.

CHI PSI.—THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE Alumni of the Chi Psi Society will take place at the Astor House WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869, at 6 o'clock P. M. All members are cordially invited.
GEORGE L. TRASK, Chairman.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A VERY CHOICE AND ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURS,
IN SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, &C., &C.,
MANUFACTURED FOR THE BEST CITY
RETAIL TRADE,
ARE NOW OFFERED AT PRICES THAT WILL
DEFY COMPETITION.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS $15, WORTH $30. Elegant Velvet Hats, Velvet Bonnets, at $5. Furs made to order. Save this. Children's Furs. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Branch store No. 889.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and in Eighth-street from Lewis-street to Avenue D.

Third—For laying Belgian pavement in Prince-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Fourth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

Fifth—For flagging and reflagging Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

First—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and the easterly side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

Second—Both sides of Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and both sides of Eighth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Prince-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Nov. 25, 1869.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 11th day of December, 1869, for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, at No. 57 Reade-st., New-York.
FREDERICK LIMBURGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
SECOND WEEK of ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
SATURDAY, NOV. 27,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
BALFE'S MASTERPIECE,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
With New Scenery. New Dresses,
Grand Marches, Increased Orchestra,
AND CHORUS,

With the following great cast: Arline, Miss Emma Howson; Devilshoof, H. C. Peakes; Thaddeus, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler; Count Arnheim, Mr. Henry Drayton.

RITA SANGALLI'S GRAND BALLET TROUPE will appear, assisted by Mons. S. VAN HAMME.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

In grand preparation and will shortly be produced, with new scenery, dresses, appointments and increased orchestra and chorus, Caroline Richings-Bernard's English adaptation of Meyerbeer's grand opera, THE HUGUENOTS. Tickets for sale at the usual places and at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
A Laughable Farce and a Domestic Drama.
Double Attraction. Two Pieces. Double Attraction.

A Screaming Farce,	Mr. Wm. Holston,
The Lottery Ticket,	Mr. J. K. Mortimer,
A Domestic Drama,	Mr. J. B. Studley,
The Lost Will.	Mr. George Becks,
A Screaming Farce,	Mr. Harry Hotto,
The Lottery Ticket,	Mr. Asa Cushman,
A Domestic Drama,	Mr. G. F. Ketchum,
The Lost Will.	Miss Ida Vernon,
A Screaming Farce,	Mrs. Edward Wright,
The Lottery Ticket,	Miss Minnie Jackson,
A Domestic Drama,	Miss Lily Vining,
The Lost Will.	Miss Marion Andrews.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
FOURTH WEEK
of the very successful engagement of
LOTTA,
who will appear on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1869,
AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
Every EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, in the military five-act drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled
FIRE FLY. FIRE FLY. FIRE FLY.
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.,
NEW. NEW. NEW. NEW.
TO-DAY (SATURDAY)—First FIRE FLY MATINEE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-DAY AT 2—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
TO-NIGHT AT 8—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

TWO STERLING COMEDIES, with E. L. DAVENPORT, Geo. Clarke, W. Davidge, Jas. Lewis, J. B. Polk, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Longmore, Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Teresa Shark in the casts.

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT—TWO NEW PLAYS:
DADDY GRAY
and CHECKMATE; or, A DUEL FOR LOVE, with new and superb scenery, mountings and great casts.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

FRENCH THEATRE—ADMISSION 50c.
A GREAT HIT. CROWDED HOUSES.

MATINEE.	"LONDON,"	NIGHT.
MATINEE.		NIGHT.
MATINEE.	THE GREAT CITY.	NIGHT.
MATINEE.		NIGHT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

The grandest scenic play ever presented in New-York. Every scene imported from England. A panorama of London streets. To see this magnificent picture is as
GOOD AS A VISIT TO LONDON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 27, AT 1.
KELLOGG, RONCONI.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last night of Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD and his Dogs. PEEP O'DAY, DUMB SAILOR BOY, AND THE DOG OF THE FERRY, VARIETIES' FORTY WINKS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,
AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
STILL MORE NOVELTY!
A MOST EXCITING DISPLAY OF
LOFTY SOMERSAULTING OVER HORSES,
BY THE ARABS AND CIRCUS TROUPE.
PAULINE HINDLEY,
IN A SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION.
ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS
by the great Ali Ben Abdallah Troupe of
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
THE COMIC TRICK HORSE, RED CLOUD,
HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
in great variety, introducing the entire strength of
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.
Admission 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

LECTURES

REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON

WILL LECTURE
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.
SUBJECT:
"WESLEY AND HIS TIMES."

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Methodist Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway; W. C. Palmer, Jr., No. 14 Bible House; James Miller, No. 647 Broadway, and Tibbal's bookstore, No. 37 Park-row.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH LOW, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. SMITH and JAMES SMITH.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made in the matter of John P. Smith and James Smith, bankrupts, on the 26th day of November, 1869, notice is hereby given that the third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, on the 16th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for a final dividend and the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. And further notice is given that on the same day, time and place, the said assignee will submit his accounts to the Court and file the same, and apply to the Court for a settlement of the same, and that he be discharged from all liability of such assignee.—Dated Nyack, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1869.
DANIEL D. DURANT,
Assignee of John P. Smith and James Smith.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE PERRY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Theodore Perry, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M, at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n13-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK FOOTE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frank Foote, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and the 24th day of December, 1869, at — o'clock — M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1869.
GEO. F BETTS, Clerk.
n27-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. HODGES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of William R. Hodges, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of November, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 121 Broadway, New-York.
n13-1aw3wSa*

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

RETURNS OF FALSE WEIGHTS MADE.

Arrest of a Water-Street Merchant—He is Charged with Bribing Custom House Officers—More Arrests to be Made.

Mention was made in the TIMES of more than a week ago concerning an investigation which was proceeding under the direction of Collector GRINNELL and District-Attorney PIERREPONT, with a view of discovering certain fraudulent irregularities which were supposed to exist in connection with the official weighing of imported goods. Some of our contemporaries scarcely credited the facts which we exclusively printed at the time; to-day, however, we are enabled to put them in full possession of the particulars in regard to the latest discovered frauds, which involve a considerable amount of money.

Yesterday a Water-street merchant named JOHN S. BARTON was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal DOOLEY, on a warrant issued by Commissioner OSBORN, for having offered and given bribes of money, it is alleged, to MOSES W. TOWNLEY, EDGAR M. CARR and A. W. VAN WINKLE. The two last-named persons occupied positions as United States weighers at the time the alleged bribery is reported to have occurred, and had charge of the weighing of articles of merchandise imported into this port. The affidavit in the case was made by B. G. JAYNE, special agent of the Treasury. It charges the accused with having given $800 to CARR and TOWNLEY in August, 1868, as a bribe, for the purpose of securing a false return of the weight of a quantity of coffee imported by the firm of DYMOND & LALLY, of No. 109 Water-street, on the bark *Wayfarer*; also, with having given VAN WINKLE a bribe of $1,500 in October of the same year in compensation for his services in making out a false return on a quantity of coffee imported by the same firm on the bark *Pyrmont*.

The following details will explain the manner in which the fraud of reporting false weights is accomplished: There are nineteen weighers in this City, each of whom has control of a certain district. The weigher in charge of a particular district is intrusted with the duty of weighing all merchandize landed in that district, for which purpose he is furnished by the Surveyor of the Port with blank books, known as "dock books." In these books he is required to make a true and correct entry of goods weighed by him each day, specifying the date the weighing was performed. A separate book is kept for the cargo of every vessel discharged in the district, and the book has to be indorsed outside with the name of the vessel, the date of the weigher's return, and the weigher's signature. The latter book must be returned and filed in the Surveyor's office within three days after the cargo of a vessel is discharged, to enable the clerks to keep the accounts of the weighers and reckon the duties on the goods. In addition to this the weigher is required to make special and immediate return of the weight of the articles embraced in each invoice, for which a permit or order may be issued to leave the ship before the weighing of the whole cargo is completed. In case a dishonest importer is anxious to escape paying the full Custom House duty on a cargo of imported goods, his only opportunity for covering up his intended fraud would be through the weigher, if the latter were unscrupulous and willing to be bribed. It is said, on good authority, that this course has been followed by many mercantile firms, and that the loss of a very large amount of money by the National Treasury has been the consequence. Many of the suborned weighers received liberal pay for their part in reporting false weight on the goods imported. Among the class of goods which were tested by weight were sugars, almonds, coffee, cocoa, nails, Peruvian bark, salt, teas, drugs, tobacco, wools, &c.

It is alleged that the complaint against BARTON was made on representations made by CARR and VAN WINKLE, who are named in the affidavit as the parties who were suborned. It will be remembered that the latter were recently under arrest on a charge of preparing and obtaining fraudulent pay rolls. This charge was subsequently abandoned, we are informed, on the promise of the defendants that they would furnish information which would lead to the detection of the merchants engaged in the business of returning false weights. VAN WINKLE is a brother of Ex-Senator VAN WINKLE, of Virginia.

The following is a copy of the complaint against BARTON:

Southern District of New-York—B. G. Jayne being sworn, deposes and says that he is informed and believes that one JOHN S. BARTON, acting as agent for the firm of DYMOND & LALLY, of the City of New-York, doing business at No. 109 Water-street, in the City of New-York, did in the month of August, 1868, in the City of New-York, offer and give to one EDGAR M. CARR and MOSES W. TOWNLEY, the said CARR then and there being an officer of the United States, to wit., a weigher in the Custom House at the port of New-York, the sum of $800 as a bribe for the purpose of procuring a false return of the weight of a quantity of coffee imported by said DYMOND & LALLY, on the bark *Wayfarer*, by reason of which false return, which was made by procurement of said CARR and TOWNLEY, the revenue of the United States was defrauded; that in the month of October, in said year, in the City of New-York, the said BARTON, acting as aforesaid, did offer and give to the said TOWNLEY and A. W. VAN WINKLE, the said VAN WINKLE being then and there an officer of the United States, to wit., a weigher in the said Custom House, the sum of $1,500 as a bribe for the purpose of procuring a false return of the weight of a quantity of coffee imported by said DYMOND & LALLY, in the bark *Pyrmont*, by means of which false return, which was made by said VAN WINKLE, the revenue of the United States was then and there defrauded.

B. G. JAYNE.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1869.
JOHN G. OSBORN, United States Commissioner.

BARTON was taken to the United States Commissioner's office late yesterday afternoon, and was subsequently held to bail in $7,000 to appear for examination.

It is very probable that more arrests will be effected within a few days. Mr. JAYNE is actively engaged in ferreting out the frauds, and has been eminently successful so far in accumulating evidence against suspected persons. As fast as his labors are completed in each case, the name or names of the guilty party or parties will be submitted to the District-Attorney for prosecution. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY will directly conduct the Government prosecution against the criminals.

The Forged Will Case in Brooklyn—Continuation of the Examination.

The case of C. A. B. BERGERMANN for alleged subornation of perjury in the bribing of JOHN HYMAN, OTTO ARNOUS and S. GOLDSTEIN, to execute a forged will, in the name of JOHN PHILIP BORN, of East New-York, deceased, was again before Justice WALSH yesterday.

Otto Arnous was recalled and cross-examined for the defence: I have been in this country about seven years, living at several places in the States of New-York, Connecticut and Louisiana; have been a clerk and a bartender during that time; have lived in the City of New-York between four and five years; am not married; have been; my wife is still living; have borrowed money from Mr. Bergermann four or five times, but not before this will was forged; the largest sum I ever borrowed from him was $6; the most I have borrowed from him is about $14 or $15; have never paid him yet; first got acquainted with Mr. Hildebrand at East New-York when Bergermann presented the will and got $20; have seen Hildebrand in various places in New-York; don't recollect exactly what he said when I met him at the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery; he said something about some documents, and that I could make some money; when he met me at Jacob Miller's saloon, in William-street, by appointment, he said a will was to be made, and that the man whose will was to be made was dead; the daughter of the deceased was to recive $1; when I received instructions in writing from Mr. Bergermann how to make out the will, I put them in my pocket and went to a notary to make inquiry; I forged the will without any objections; did so to make money; gave information to the authorities two weeks ago last Tuesday; Mr. Hough advised me to give the information; would have done so if he had not advised me; he did not tell me that I could make $1,000 by giving the information; did not give the information for the sake of making money; did not speak to Hyman or Goldstein about becoming witnesses; understood from Bergermann that they were to be such; made the signature about two hundred times before making it upon the will; practiced about two days; signed five or six wills before I got one to suit; have asked Bergermann often for money; don't know that it was understood that Bergermann was to receive any of the property mentioned in the will; have told Goldstein and Hyman that they were wanted as witnesses at the Surrogate's Court, in Brooklyn, to testify in relation to this will; told them this about twice or three times; certainly knew that they were wanted to swear falsely; told them it would not be right for them to stay away, because they had already received some money, and ought to come over and see the thing through; asked Bergermann for money several times; did not threaten him; told him that as the work was done he should pay according to agreement; did not tell him that he would get himself into trouble if he didn't "come down;" was to have received $100 for the job, and was perfectly satisfied to do it for that amount; have received about that amount; was not coaxed to do it; was simply asked; had two or three days to consider it; had no hesitation; all I wanted was the facts and the money.

Franz Lasser testified as follows: I reside at East New-York: about three weeks ago I gave Hildebrand's barkeeper a check for $35, payable to Hildebrand's order; about three-quarters of an hour after this two young men came back with the check and asked me for the money; got it and gave it to them, and took the check and tore it up, and crossed it from my check book.

Christian Huff testified as follows: I live at No. 13 Christie-street, New-York; know Mr. Bergermann; Hildebrand had a conversation with me about this will about four weeks ago at No. 75 Bowery, in a saloon, in presence of Mr. Bergermann; Hildebrand asked if I knew a notary who would draw up a will for him; said I did; we then went to Otto Scheifler, Notary Public, in Hester-street; Scheifler agreed to draw up a will, and asked for the party; Hildebrand said that the party was dead; Scheifler said that he would have nothing to do with any such arrangement; we then left Scheifler's; I asked Hildebrand why he could be so foolish as to want a will drawn up for a dead man who could not sign it; Hildebrand showed me a deed with John Philip Born's name signed to it, and replied that it was easy to sign it; about four weeks ago Bergermann called upon me at No. 75 Bowery, and when I asked him if there had been anything done in the will case, he replied that there had; we then went to Mr. Eiseman's office in Williamsburg, where we saw Mr. and Mrs. Rohming; we talked about the will; Mr. Eiseman said he did not see how Mr. Born's signature could be made so good; Bergermann said Otto Arnous did it, and John Hyman and S. Goldstein witnessed it; I was asked to be witness in the case.

Judah B. Voorhies testified: I am a clerk in the Surrogate's Court; was in Court when a will purporting to be that of John Phillip Born was presented; John Hyman and E. S. Goldstein were sworn as witnesses.

(The testimony of JOHN HYMAN and E. S. GOLDSTEIN, taken before the Surrogate proving the will, were read and admitted as evidence.)

John C. Schenck testified—I am a lawyer; saw the Born will first at the Surrogate's office; Mr. Hildebrand employed me to prove the will; Bergermann never spoke to me about it; (the deed of property exhibited;) I saw in Born's possession at the house of Hildebrand, where he died in August last.

C. A. Van Nostrand testified that Hyman and Goldstein had asked him about the will.

Arnous was recalled and testified that he saw the will in Hildebrand's possession, in a car on the way to East New York.

The prosecution here rested the case.

Counsel for the defence moved dismissal of the case on the ground of perjury.

The Judge said the case was too plain to justify that course, and the case was adjourned until next Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

Burglaries in Newark.

Yesterday the Police Station in Newark was crowded with persons who came to report burglaries of their stores, and others who, hearing of the alarming number of robberies that had been perpetrated, were there to learn particulars. Mr. COHEN, of No. 46 North Canal-street, reported that his clothing store was entered and that a quantity of clothing was carried away. Mr. HART, residing at the corner of Oxford and South Market streets, lost $150 worth of property from his house. Mr. M. B. HUNTER, the proprietor of a grocery store at the corner of Union and Ferry streets, had $200 worth of property abstracted from his store. Mr. WEINDECKER, of South Market-street, and Mr. MESSNER, of Ferry-street, dry goods dealers, were robbed of goods worth $400. During forty-eight hours there were nine burglaries, the greater portion of which were evidently the work of experienced operators. No arrests have yet been made, and there appears to be no clue to the offenders.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The new house of worship of the Plymouth Baptist Church, Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., Pastor, on Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, will be dedicated to-morrow with interesting services. In the morning, Rev. W. H. FELIX, of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, delivers the sermon. In the evening, Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., will make the opening address, to be followed by five-minute speeches by Deacon PETER BALEN, Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, Deacon C. T. GOODWIN, Rev. H. M. DAY, Rev. JOHN DUER, Rev. T. A. T. HANNA and others.

The fat men of this City will dance at Irving Hall on the 20th of December. The number of tickets will be limited to 500, and the gathering, it is promised, will be of the most select order.

The Governor of the State of Mexico in which the City of Mexico is situated was at the Central Police Office yesterday, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the organization of the Metropolitan Police. It is the intention to introduce a similar system in the City of Mexico, and the Governor desires to secure an experienced Police officer of New-York to go to Mexico to establish it.

JOHN T. WRIGHT and LORING MOODY have been appointed and confirmed as Storekeepers in the Custom House.

DAVID HOWARD, who is stated to be a vagrant, was found yesterday in an alley at No. 36 Cherry-street with a severe cut on the head and other injuries, which he said he had received by falling down stairs. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the schooner *Cristal*, lying at pier at the foot of Franklin-street, North River, burning the sails and some wood that was on deck. Its origin was not discovered.

JOHN CONROY, of No. 353 West Twenty-fifth-street, was thrown from his cart yesterday at Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue by his horse running away, and had an arm and leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOSEPH J. HOLLAND, of No. 509 Third-avenue, was knocked down yesterday at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue by a wagon, and received injuries about the head. He was taken home.

A man named SILAS H. BURNHAM entered the barroom of the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, and without any provocation pointed a pistol at the head of MAX MICKLE, the oysterman. BURNHAM was arrested before he could fire, and Alderman COMAN held him to answer.

THOMAS MCKNIGHT and CORNELIUS O'CONNOR were arraigned before Alderman COMAN yesterday, charged with having assaulted THOMAS CANNARY, of No. 28 Hamilton-street, in the saloon No. 134 Cherry-street, with a knife. The victim fought well and wounded his assailants. Both are of desperate character, and were fully committed for trial.

CHARLES CONNER and THOMAS JONES were arraigned before Alderman COMAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of having assaulted and robbed JAMES OTIS. The accused were assisted by a third ruffian, who escaped. OTIS was seized by the throat, pinned against the Castle Garden wall, and $12 in money taken from his person. The two prisoners confessed their guilt, and said that they were intoxicated at the time. Remanded for trial.

Mr. CAMERON has sold his celebrated imported thoroughbred stallion *Leamington* to Mr. WELCH, of Philadelphia, the distinguished breeder of trotting stock, and owner of *Flora Temple*, for a large price. He will be reserved for thoroughbred mares.

Brooklyn.

Yesterday afternoon a bold individual attempted to gain access to the house of WILLIAM H. SMART, at Flushing, no doubt with the intention of robbing it. He climbed up a cherry tree standing near the house, and from there gained the roof of the house. He was endeavoring to force open one of the attic windows when discovered by a man who was passing at the time. The alarm was instantly given, and the burglar perceiving that he was discovered, instantly fled. He was followed by a party of men, and several shots fired at him, but they failed to take effect, and he succeeded in eluding his pursuers.

The petition for a commutation of the sentence of OWEN HAND, who murdered JAMES O'DONNELL, in August last, is now in the hands of Governor HOFFMAN. If the Governor fails to grant the prayer of the petitioners, HAND will be executed on the 3d of December.

During the year ending Oct. 31, the number of patients treated at the Eclectic Dispensary was 5,409. The number of prescriptions dispensed from May 15 to Oct. 31 was 8,550.

Mr. SAMUEL P. WARREN, of Grace Church, New-York, will be the performer on the Plymouth Church organ this afternoon. His programme includes a Passacaglia in C minor by BACH, an Adagio Cantabile of BEETHOVEN, Concert-piece by THIELE, Rondo by SPOHR, air with variations by BEST, Andante Religioso by LISZT, Abendlied by SCHUMANN, and the overture to "Euryanthe" by WEBER.

The schoolship *Saratoga* arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday, and is to be refitted.

Mr. DECORDOVA will deliver his lecture on the "Sham Family," in the New-England Church, Williamsburg, on Tuesday evening.

New-Jersey.

A section of the sewer, now being constructed on Barrow-street, caved in yesterday morning, and buried under its *débris* four workmen who were engaged upon it. The men were all badly injured, one of them seriously. He, JOHN MURRAY by name, was conveyed to his residence in Colgate-street, and medical attendance procured.

A majority of the Committee appointed by the Board of Education to report upon the propriety of introducing the study of German into the public schools, report adversely to the project.

It is proposed to employ the inmates of the Passaic County Jail in breaking stones for macadamizing the streets.

In Hudson City, Miss MULLINS, a lady advanced in years beyond the sixties, was to have been married on Tuesday last, at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, to a man 70 years old, a resident of Jersey City, named MURPHY. At the time appointed, the bride appeared at the church attired in full wedding costume. The bridegroom arrived a few seconds later, but only to inform the expectant damsel that he could not complete the contract. The lady is heartbroken, and vows that nothing less than $1,000 can repair the damage. She proposes to sue for that amount.

The trustees of the Hoboken Fire Department propose to advance the widows' pension from $60, its present figure, to $100 per annum.

A gentleman named BEACH, while riding with a friend along Palisade-avenue, in Bergen City, was thrown from his carriage by a runaway horse and seriously injured.

A young man named COLLUM was thrown from his wagon on Bergen-avenue, in Hudson City, yesterday afternoon, and sustained a fracture of the arm. Father VANUTA met with a similar accident in Hudson City, and sustained a similar injury.

The subject of establishing a reform school and asylum for girls, is being agitated in Newark.

The Mercantile Library of Newark is to establish a branch at Elizabeth.

A horse before the mail wagon, while being driven through Broad-street, Newark, ran away. In front of BENEDICT's harness manufactory the wagon collided with a buggy belonging to a Mr. HOOKER, of Orange. DANIEL BROPHY, the driver of the buggy, was thrown and sustained serious injuries about the head and hips.

Work upon the projected library building at East Orange will not be continued until Spring. It is to be located at the corner of Grove and New streets, will be three stories in height, and in dimensions 50 by 90 feet.

A sewer embankment in Newark fell upon FERDINAND MITTEL, yesterday, and broke one of his legs and otherwise injured him. Subscriptions are being raised among the German population for his relief.

Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of THOMAS RYAN for having on Wednesday last brutally kicked and beaten a little boy, 12 years of age, named THOMAS WALSH.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 26—11 A. M.—Consols open at 94 for both money and the account. American Securities open firm. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83⅞; 1865, old, 82⅛; 1867, 84¼; Ten-forties, 78⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 21⅛; Illinois Centrals, 99⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady. Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and 5,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 388,000 bales, of which 25,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 33,000 bales, of which 10,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 5d. ₱ cental for California White, and 8s. 2d.@8s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Bourse opens dull. Rentes, 71f. 40c.

BREMEN, Nov. 26.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Nov. 26.—Petroleum closed quiet last night.

LONDON, Nov. 26—1 P. M.—Consols 93⅞ for both money and the account. American Securities are quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 82¾; 1867, 84⅛. Stocks easier.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The stock at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 290,000 bales, of which 115,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. ₱ quarter for European; Peas, 40s. ₱ quarter for Canadian; Wheat, 8s. 3d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 8d. for Red Winter.

The receipts of Wheat at this port for three days have been 25,000 quarters, of which 22,500 were from the United States.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—2 P. M.—COTTON—The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Nov. 26—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞@93⅞ for both money and the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 82¾; 1867, 84⅛; Ten-forties, 78¾. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 21; Illinois Centrals, 99⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 11½d.@11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@12d. The sales of the day have footed up 14,000 bales, 3,000 of which were taken for speculation and export.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 1s. 9½d. ₱ gallon for Refined.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. ₱ gallon; Linseed Oil, £28 15s. ₱ ton.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 26.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm.

HAVRE, Nov. 26.—Cotton opened declining and quiet, both on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 26.—Petroleum opened flat at 59⅛f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 71f. 60c.

HAVRE, Nov. 26—Evening.—Cotton closed active on the spot, and firm afloat; quoted at 133f. on the spot, and 131f. afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 26.—Petroleum closed declining: Standard White, 58¾.

BREMEN, Nov. 26.—Petroleum closed heavy at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Nov. 26.—Petroleum closed quiet at 15 marc bancos, 8 shillings.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—EXCHANGE dull at par selling, 1-10 off buying. FLOUR dull, firmer and nominally higher; Spring Extra, $3 50@$5 25. WHEAT firm at 89½c.@89¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon dull at 90⅛c., seller December, for No. 2. CORN quiet and higher at 80½c.@81c. for fresh receipts of No. 2; in the afternoon dull at 79c.@80, seller December, for No. 2. OATS dull at 41¾c. RYE quiet at 74c. for fresh receipts of No. 2. BARLEY dull and firmer at $1 05 for No. 2, cash. HIGHWINES firm and higher; sellers at $1. PORK firmer; sales at $30, seller last half and buyer January; $30 50, buyer, and $30, seller February. LARD, 17c⅛, cash; 18c., seller January. GREEN MEATS—Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Smoked Hams, 18c.; Green Hams, 14¾c.; Green Short Ribs, 14½c. Dressed HOGS active at $11 25@$11 75. Live HOGS active at $9 10@$9 75 for Common; $10 50@$10 55 for Extra. CATTLE quiet; the demand is confined to City trade; sales at $3 25@$5 for Common to Extra Cows; $5 37@$5 50 for Fair to Good Steers. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 20,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs. FREIGHTS inactive and nominal.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—FLOUR dull; Family, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT dull; No. 1, $1 08@$1 10. CORN firm and scarce; New, 85c.; Old, $1; the supply is inadequate to the demand. OATS dull at 48c.@55c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE, 90c.@95c. COTTON dull and unchanged. TOBACCO unchanged; sales, 44 hhds. WHISKY dull at $1; buyers contend for lower rates. Live HOGS dull at $10@$10 50. Dressed HOGS firm at $12 50@$12 75; receipts 6,000; weather too mild for slaughtering. Green MEATS dull; sales at 11½c.@15½c., deliverable the first good weather. Bulk MEATS two days' salted, 12⅛c. for Shoulders; 16½c.@16⅝c. for Sides, packed; fully Cured ½c. higher. BACON—There is a moderate jobbing demand; Shoulders, 15¾c.@16c.; Sides, 17¾c. for Clear Rib 18⅛c.@18½c. for Clear, Sugar-cured HAMS, 21c.@21½c. LARD held at 18c.@18½c. for Steam and Kettle. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Receipts for the week, gross, 29,959 bales; net, 27,964; exports to Liverpool, 11,049 bales; to the Continent, 26,516 bales; to Malaga, 480 bales; coastwise, 1,948 bales; sales, 2,910 bales; stock, 98,671 bales; rereceipts to-day, 1,577 bales; exports to the Continent, 10,226 bales; coastwise, 510 bales; sales, 6,400 bales; the market closed active at 23¾c. for Middling. FLOUR lower, at $4 80 for Superfine, $5 60 for Extra, and $6 for Double Extra. OATS, 62c. BRAN, $1 17. HAY, $35. Mess PORK firm at $34. BACON, 17½c.@20½c.@20¾c. for Shouldesr, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. New HAMS, 25c. LARD, 18¾c.@20c. Other articles are unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 135¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Nov. 26.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 50 for Amber Winter, $7 for White, $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 2,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 10. CORN unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels at $1 05. BARLEY dull; sales 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 19@$1 20. PEAS lower; sales 2,300 bushels Canada at $1, free. CORNMEAL, $2 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$21; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $32@$33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS quiet and unsettled; Wheat 15c.@16c., Barley 12½c., to New-York; Barley 11c. to Albany. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston $1, to New-York 87c., to Albany 68c. Lake IMPORTS—52,000 bushels Wheat. Canal EXPORTS—200 bbls. Flour, 11,500 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Barley, 33,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON quiet at 23½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4; Double Extra, $4 75@$5; Treble Extra, $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull; New Mixed, in bulk, 73c.; New White, 92c.@95c.; Old Mixed and Yellow sacked, 92c.@94c. OATS easier at 42c.@45c., in bulk; 49c.@52c., sacked. BARLEY dull; Iowa Spring 50c.; prime to choice Minnesota, $1 05@$1 10. RYE firm at 75c.@76c. WHISKY steady at $1. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $30. BACON nominal. LARD—Choice steam, 17¾c. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS quiet at $8 50@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels; Oats, 6,500 bushels; Barley, 8,500 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 5,000 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—COTTON sells slowly; Middling Uplands at 25c.; Middling Orleans, 25¼c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. CLOVERSEED firm at $7 50@$8. FLAXSEED, $13 35. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $5 37½@$5 62½; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25; Pennsylvania do, $6@$6 25; Ohio do., $6@$6 5; Fancy, $5 75@$7 50. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 34@$1 36; White, $1 40. RYE steady at $1 07@$1 10. CORN held firmly; Old Yellow, $1 12; New, 87c.@95c.; Mixed Western, $1 09@$1 11. OATS in fair demand at 60c.@62c. BARLEY—Four-rowed, $1 25. PETROLEUM moves slowly; Crude, 24½c.; Refined, 33½c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS less firm. WHISKY declined to $1 04 for iron-bound.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands nominally at 24½c. FLOUR fairly active, but weak. WHEAT active and higher; Prime to Choice Red at $1 30@$1 35. CORN firm; Prime White, 90c.@95c.; Old do., $1@$1 06. OATS dull at 56c.@58c. RYE dull at $1. Mess PORK less firm at $33. BACON less firm; Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.; Shoulders, 15¾c.; Hams, 21c. LARD less firm at 19c. WHISKY somewhat excited; sales at $1 05, but sellers are asking $1 06.

TOLEDO, Nov. 26.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT advancing and less active; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32; No. 1 Red, $1 17; No. 2 Red, $1 11. CORN steady; No. 2, 93c. OATS declining; No. 1, 52c. Dressed HOGS steady at $11 50@$12 50. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 26.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 12,802 bales. EXPORTS—To Great Britain, none; other foreign ports, 833 bales; coastwise, 2,418 bales. Stock, 42,539 bales, of which 18,729 are on shipboard. Sales of the week, 5,900 bales; to day, 1,350 bales. There was a good demand and the market was firm at the outside figures. Middling, 23¼c.@23⅜c. Receipts, to-day, 2,338 bales; exports, 1,090 bales.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged. RYE is somewhat depressed and lower; sales of 155 bags State at about $1. CORN rather quiet but steady; sales of 450 bushels Western Mixed at $1 10. BARLEY is dull and freely offered in car loads and afloat; sales 9,500 bushels Canada West and Bay Quinte at $1 26, afloat. OATS steady with a good supply and moderate demand; sales 2,100 bushels State at 64½c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,000 bbls.; Wheat, 148,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT neglected. CORN quiet at 98c. OATS dull at 52c. to arrive. RYE nominal. BARLEY in fair demand; sales 26,000 bushels, two and four rowed State at $1 03@$1 05. PORK, $32@$32 50. LARD, 18½c.@19c. HIGHWINES dull at $1 03@$1 05.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26. COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 8,126 bales; coastwise, 71 bales; total, 8,207 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 2,770 bales; coastwise, 4,820 bales; sales, 2,025 bales; stock, 16,505 bales. The market to-day closed dull and easier at 24c. for Uplands, and 50c.@$1 for Sea Island. Sales to-day, 100 bales; receipts, 1,218 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 2,336 bales; coastwise, 44 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23¾c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. HOGS, $10@$10 50 gross. TOBACCO firm; sales, 47 hhds., at $8 70 for Lugs. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $32. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD, 18c. WHISKY dull and nominal.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26.—COTTON firmer; Low Middling, 22¾c.: receipts, 1,058 bales; exports, 1,013 bales; receipts of the week, 7,573 bales; exports, 11,021 bales; stock, 8,228 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, $1, OATS, 59c.@60c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c.@19c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 21c. Bulk MEATS, 13¾c.@14c. for Shoulders; 17¼c.@17¾c. for Sides.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 26.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 15,241 bales. EXPORTS—To Great Britain, 12,640 bales; to the Continent, 2,594 bales; coastwise, 5,368 bales; sales, 2,900 bales; stock, 39,111 bales. The market to-day closed firm; Uplands, 23¾c.; Sea Islands dull; Medium, 45c.; Fair, 48c.@50c.; receipts, 2,807 bales; exports, 4,403 bales; sales, 200 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 26.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 908 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,505 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 897 bales; the market closed quiet at 23c. for Low Middling. Spirits of TURPENTINE dull. RESIN quiet, at $1 65@$1 85 for No. 2. Crude TURPENTINE at $1 75@$3. TAR firm at $2.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts this week, 3,700 head; sales to-day, 1,100 head at 8½c. for prime to extra; 7c.@7½c. for fair to prime; 5½c.@5¾c. for poor to medium. SHEEP quiet but steady at unchanged rates. HOGS dull and ½c. lower, and are quoted at 9½c.@18½c. for common to extra.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 26.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 5,823 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,610 bales; coastwise, 4,464 bales; sales, 720 bales; stock, 5,163 bales; receipts to-day, 930 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,455 bales; sales, 100 bales; Low Middling, 23½c.; the market closed dull.

BOSTON, Nov. 26—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 675 bales; coastwise, 3,270 bales; total, 3,945 bales; exports, none; taken by the trade, 800 bales; the market to-day was dull at 25c.@25½c. for Middling; sales to-day, 250 bales; net receipts to-day, 143 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—WHEAT firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 16; No. 2 held nominally at $1 08@$1 09. CORN firmer; No. 1 Mixed, 96c.; No. 2 Mixed, 93c.@94c.; No. 1 Yellow, 97c.@98c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—FLOUR more active, but unchanged. WHEAT steady at 94c. for No. 1; 89c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. OATS nominal. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—COTTON closed firmer; sales 525 bales; receipts, 865 bales. Middling, 23c.@23¼c. Sales of the week, 3,243 bales; receipts, 4,460 bales; stock, 12,360 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 1,300 bales; coastwise, 1,710 bales; total, 3,010 bales; exports to Great Britain and the Continent, none; stock, 6,569 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—WHEAT dull and declined 3c.; No. 1 White, $1 15; Regular and Amber, $1 05. BARLEY firmer at $1 85 ₱ cental. Dressed HOGS active at $11 50@$12 50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales of Choice at $1 50. LEGAL-TENDERS, 80.

[Advertisement.]

A great deal has been said of KNOX, the Hatter, and the public journals still continue to have a great deal to say in regard to him. There is nothing strange in this, for the gentleman about whom so much has been, and still continues to be, said, is well worthy all the praise that has been given him. KNOX, the Hatter; yes, he is a hatter in every sense of the word. A practical hatter, too—one whose styles are followed throughout the Union. KNOX's Furs are becoming as celebrated as his Hats. No better in the market.

[Advertisement.]

Seventeen houses saved from being robbed by burglars this week, by E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. No house should be without it. Send for pamphlet. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP is the kind that suits the economical; it dries hard, does not waste in use. All first-class grocers keep it. Depot, 350 Washington-st.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 26—*In the steamship Weser, from Bremen.*—S. A. Moritz, Mrs. Blodgett and child, Herm. Beckurts, F. W. Smith, A. Vander Linden, Paul Isenberg and wife, Henry Reinemann, J. Hoelmter, Nanette Dunsmann, Lowber Smith, G. Roberts, W. Hubbert, E. Brandon, H. Young, P. Sanchez, J. G. Liermur, Wm. Dane, J. A. Hoeft, Louis Watermulder, Mrs. Kuhlmann, Louise Neucks, Nich. Rummler, Antoinie Stockmaier, Regina Hagen, Anton Brechtel, Otto Trisoni, Meyer Katz, E. Koster, A. Kiesselbach, Adele Herbst, Carl Newbauer, Carl Schores, Geo. Ammon, Emil von Kreitmays, H. Kleinschmidt, Alex. Odenheimer and family, Loss Wetterhahn, Theresa Zabehlicky, David Westheimer, Mich. Kimzemann and family, R. Otto Ringler and wife, Ch. Dinkelspeil, Babette Kuni and daughter, Ph. Mumzinger, Jacob Muller, Henri Lauer, Mary Zimmer and son, C. W. Lutz, Engel Scheibe, Jos. Kapul, Ottomar Albauns and family, Marie Braun, Gretchen Braun and others in the second cabin.

NOV. 26—*In steamship Tybee, from St. Domingo City.*—W. J. Reid, E. S. Smith, Ed. Gorham, Jas. Western, E. Beulisa, J. J. Hart, Wm. Modesto.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—G. W. Quintard, J. Adger Ellison, Mrs. Ellison, Mr. Lonsberry, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Hunter, J. D. Emerson, W. K. Rossiter, J. Hawthorne, and 2 on deck.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 00 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises.12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 03 | Gov. Island. 2 52 | Hell Gate.. 4 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, S. C., A. Leary & Co.; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Lafayette, (N. G.,) Rosser, Havre, George Mackenzie.

Ships St. Paul, Martin, Bristol, Eng.; W. A. Selle & Co.; Glad Tidings, Thompson, Glasgow, R. Nelson, Jr., & Co.

Barks Hans Georg, (N. G.,) Godekopp, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hunter, Hunter, York, Gibraltar for orders, Thompson & Hunter; Louisa, (N. G.,) Cehly, Havre, via Philadelphia, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; La Vierge, (Fr.,) Ruignier, Goree, Jas. Henry.

Brigs Scotland, (Br.,) Scott, Demerara, E. T. Smith & Co.; J. Leighton, Wallace, Port-au-Spain, Miller & Houghton; Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Barbados, Jones & Lough; Excelsior, (Br.,) Major, Bermuda, D. McColl.

Schooners General Banks, Ryder, Galveston, C. W. Adams & Co.; Mary Chilton, King, Nassau, Miller & Houghton; J. S. Moulton, Crowley, Newark, N. J., Jed Frye & Co.; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Adelaide, (Br.,) Thomas, St. Kitts, Peniston & Co.; Freedom, (Br.,) Clare, Pernambuco, Valentine, Estrella & Co.; Margaret Jane, (Br.,) Chisholm, St. John, N. F., R. P. Currie; Thos. E. French, Doughty, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Ben, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell & Co.; Watchful, Reynolds, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Sloops Apollo, Freeman, New-Haven; Mary Elizabeth, Williams, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen Nov. 13, and Southampton 16th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 356 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had light variable winds during the passage.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, St. Domingo City Nov. 16th, and Porto-au-Platte 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Nov. 6, Queenstown 7, and Boston 25, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Cynosure, (of Liverpool,) Costello, Liverpool Oct. 12, with mdse. and 47 passengers to Tapscott Bros. Had light variable winds to the Banks, since, mostly westerly gales. Has been 18 ds. to the westward of lon. 62.

Ship General McClellan, Williams, Liverpool Oct. 22, with mdse. to Lawrence Giles & Co.

Bark J. Thiermann, (N. G.,) Nordenholt, Bremen, Sept. 28, with mdse. and 322 passengers (all well) to Funch, Edye & Co. Oct. 14, lat. 62 30 N., lon. 3 15 W., had a heavy snowstorm from N. E. Oct. 28, lat. 53 30 N., lon. 28 29, passed Br. schr. Orphan bound east. Oct. 30, lat. 50 25 N., lon. 41 W., passed Br. bark Tadmore bound east.

Bark H. L. Routh, Martin, London Oct. 15, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's nephew & Co.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and from Belize, Hon., 17 ds., with logwood, rubber, &c., to Josiah Jex. Brings 3 of the crew of the bark Gustave Wallenius, (N. G.,) which was wrecked to the north of the Triangles Oct. 20.

Bark Kosmos, (N. G.,) Wierichs, Bremen 33 ds., with mdse. and 152 passengers to Fred. Schwoon. Has been 16 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with heavy westerly gales.

Brig Samoljot, (Dan.,) Erickson, Malaga 37 ds., with fruit to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Jas. Henry. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 21. Has been 25 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with strong W. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Jas. Cunningham, Kelly, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Iona, Kendell, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Chas. P. Stickney, Mathews, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Warren, Majer, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. A. Dix, Doane, Harwich, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, Providence, for Georgetown.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lamphear, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Lizzie Bennett, Warwick, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. Bradley, Mulligan, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everrett, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hall, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 34, Lynch, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joe. Nelson, Macomber, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Thompson, Wilson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. E. Rockhill, Shay, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Broadfield, Davis, Dennis, with fish to J. A. Fish.

Schr. S A. Wright, McGarr, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. C. B. Stebbins, Gates, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. John Crockford, Davis, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Cohassett, Gibbs, New-Bedford.
Schr. Copy, Mills, Mystic.
Schr. Knight, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Charter Oak, Gould, Providence.
Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Danl. Webster, Packer, New-London.
Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. D. Ducksalew, Guptil, Hartford.
Schr. G. A. Hayden, Sturges, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Metamora, Bates, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Small, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunn, Rondout, for Pawtucket.
Schr. Connecticut, Wilson, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Simmons, Norwich.

WIND—At sunset, S., cloudy.

Below.

Schr. Mary A. Witham, Partridge, from Bahia Oct. 7, with mdse. to Witham & Ogilvie.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Ashland, from New-York; schr. Hesperus, from Buck's Harbor for New-York, dismasted. The schr. Alice D. Grace, from Philadelphia for Salem, is ashore near Edgertown. She will have to discharge her cargo to get off; bark Bessie Simpson, from Glasgow.

The steamship Samaria, from Liverpool, is below, and will be up at midnight.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26.—Arr. steamers Charleston, New-York; Falcon, Baltimore; bark Arbitrator, Liverpool.

Sld. steamer J. W. Everman, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26.—Arr. Revenue cutter Northern, from a cruise; reports passed in for Baltimore, bark Leo Cadee, from Bremen, with passengers; schr. Dominion Lark, from Nova Scotia; bark Enchanted, from Liverpool for Alexandria; brig Delphin, from Rio for Hampton Roads for orders.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 24, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Annie May, Sallie B., George Taulane, Gettysburg, and Rachel Vanaman, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sld. brigs Nuevitas and Kate Foster; schrs Evelyn, Alabama, Venus, Judge Tenney, Rainbow Pavilion, Z. Snow, Nadab, Lake, Gentile, Nargie, Coral, James Jewett, W. K. Chapman, (Br.,) Fannie F. Hall, Eastern Belle, General W. H. French, Empress, Wm. Penn, Carrie, (Br.,) Lizzie, John Slusmon, and Laurel.

P. M.—No arrivals.

25th, A. M.—No arrivals.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 26.—Sld. steamers Albemarle, for New-York; Lawrence, for Boston; British steamer Castella, for Liverpool.

Arr. steamer Saratoga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 26.—Arr. brigs E. A. Cochran, Bucksport; Catawba, Philadelphia; Bertha, Rio Janeiro; ships Virginia Campbell, Liverpool; Venus, Boston; Burmah, Liverpool; schr. Ella G. King, Calais, Me.; bark J. B. Duffie, Dublin.

Cld. ship Ironside, Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Cld. bark Enid, with 15,000 sacks of wheat.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Fleetwing, Thatcher, from Boston, which arrived 25th, is consigned to Geo. D. Sutton, not as before.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, from London Oct. 23, and Isle of Wight 26th, with mdse. and 293 passengers, which arrived 25th, and anchored outside the Bar, came up to the City this P. M., and reports having had fine weather up to the Banks, since mostly W. and N. W. gales; been 15 ds. to the westward of the Banks; Nov. 12, was in co. with ship Edith, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Columbus—Bark, from Bremen for New-York, Nov. 1, lat. 47 50, lon. 27 50.

Geo. E. Thatcher—Schr., from Liverpool for Boston, Nov. 6, lat. 49 15, lon. 41 30.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, Nov. 26.—The steamship Cambria, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.—The steamship Westphalia, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 26.—The steamship European, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

FREEMAN & BURR,
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS, in Castor & Chinchilla Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Moscow & Whitney Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Tricots & Waterproof Cloths.
OVERCOATS, in Silk Mixtures and Meltons.
OVERCOATS—Silk Facings and Velvet Collars.
OVERCOATS, the newest colorings & mixtures.
OVERCOATS—Surtout and Sack Styles.
OVERCOATS, in Sacks, Frocks and Capes.
OVERCOATS, $8, $10, $12, $15, $16, $18, $20.
OVERCOATS, $25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $60.
WINTER SUITS, Tricots, Silk Mix'd Tweeds.
WINTER SUITS, Meltons, Cheviots & Beavers.
WINTER SUITS, Check and Plain Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, Mix'd & Diagonal Coatings.
WINTER SUITS, with double-breast'd Jackets
WINTER SUITS, with Sack & Paletot Coats.
WINTER SUITS, in all the newest mixtures.
WINTER SUITS—$12, $15, $18, $20 and $25.
WINTER SUITS—$30, $35, $38, $40 and $45.
WINTER SUITS—$50, $55, $60, $65 and $70.
BOYS' SUITS—For all the latest Novelties.
BOYS' SUITS—For all ages from 3 to 15 years.
BOYS' SUITS—For Dress, Home and School.
BOYS' SUITS—In Velveteens, emb'd & braided.
BOYS' SUITS—$15, $16, $18, $20, $22 and $24.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Castor & Fur Beavers
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Velvets, richly bra'd
BOYS' OVERCOATS, Ulster and Walking Jackets.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Chinchillas and Fur.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—$5, $6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 18 to 20.

LARGE STOCK of the Finer Goods, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Cardigan Jackets, &c., always on hand. Any garment made to order at a few hours' notice.

ORDERS from any part of the country promptly filled. Perfect fitting guaranteed by our NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT. Hundreds of orders filled daily by this system.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, samples of goods and price list mailed free on application.

FREEMAN & BURR,
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

Holiday Goods.

C. A. STEVENS & CO.,
40 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN STERLING SILVERWARE AND FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE VARIETY OF JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS FOR CURRENCY, AT GOLD PRICES.
Send for our circular of Improved Lever and United States Watch Company's Watch.

SEVEN WISE MEN,
JUDGES AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, AWARDED THE
FIRST MEDAL
FOR THE NEW PATENT BASE BURNER,
MORNING GLORY
FIREPLACE HEATER.
WISE BUYERS WILL BUY NO OTHER.
BURTIS & RICE,
NO. 208 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROOT'S WROUGHT-IRON SECTIONAL
SAFETY BOILER.
COMPOSED OF BEST WROUGHT-IRON TUBES, [illegible]
ROOT'S STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, [illegible]

NO MATTER WHAT OR HOW BAD the ache [illegible] HYATT'S [illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.

For Ladies.
Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Fine Wool Under Vests,
Find Wool Drawers,
Scarlet Cashmere Vests,
Fine Cardigan Jackets,
Balmoral Stockings,
Kid and Buck Gloves,
Castor and Cloth Gloves,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Misses.
Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Patent Merino Stockings,
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings,
Black Cashmere Stockings,
Kid and Buck Gloves,
Cloth and Castor Gloves,
Nine Cardigan Jackets,
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Gentlemen.
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,
Undershirts and Drawers,
All Wool Undershirts,
All Wool Under Drawers,
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts,
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers,
Buckskin Shirts and Drawers,
Buckand Cloth Gloves,
Merino Half Hose,
Scarfs, Ties and Stocks.

For Youth.
Patent Merino Shirts,
Patent Merino Drawers,
All Wool Undershirts,
All Wool Drawers,
Fine Woolen Hosiery,
Knitted Mitts and Gloves,
Wristlets, Mittens,
Suspenders, Ties,
Merino Stockings,
Roman Scarfs and Ties.

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FIGURES FOR STAIRCASES AND HALLS.
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ALBERT CARRIER.
Dancing Girl, "Autumn," "Undine," "Girl Reading," Amazon, "Psyche," Groupe Bacchante, "Œdipus."
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ALSO A FEW SETS WITH
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400 HORSE POWER AT A. T. STEWART'S; 7 HORSE POWER AT JERSEY CITY SUGAR REFINERY, and over 1,000 boilers in other places.
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All of you, who wish to be cured of a Cold, Cough, Sore Throat or Bronchitis, USE
CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES;
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY [illegible]
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JAS. L. JACKSON & BROTHER, [illegible]

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GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan*. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold*. Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.
CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
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No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

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MANUFACTURING
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CORNER 10TH-ST., UP STAIRS.

BARGAINS IN TEAS,
COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. JAMES G. CRAIGHEAD. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD—both at 3 o'clock P. M.

ILLINOIS.

The Constitutional Convention—Results of the Late Chicago Election—Reforms Doubtful—Disastrous Storms.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1869.

This week has been a dull one, owing to the prevalence of the worst kind of weather imaginable. A portion of the time it was almost impossible to be out, and even, for one day at least, the ladies had to forego their favorite employment of shopping. There is nothing new in relation to the political complexion of the Constitutional Convention. Both parties still claim a majority, though they have to include the "Independents" to make it out. I think that matters are so mixed that a compromise organization will be the result. Hon. O. H. BROWNING, of Quincy, is much talked of for President of the Convention.

The official vote of this city and county has been published. The majority of the Citizens' candidate was 8,947. The majorities on the county officers averaged about 10,000—except on Police Commissioner, which was only 3,144. The new City Government will be inaugurated in about a week. For one, I do not anticipate much "reform" or "retrenchment" from the new incumbents. Democrats are not famous for these virtues, and the leaders of the new movement are among our most voracious spoilsmen. It is merely a new deal—the displacing of a gorged swarm of officeholders for a hungry one. Even if the latter end is not worse than the beginning I shall be satisfied. But we shall see what will come of all the loud professions which have been made.

TERRIBLE STORM—LOSS OF LIFE.

For the past three days Lake Michigan has been in a turmoil. A storm commenced on Tuesday night, which continued with more or less violence until Friday morning. As it came from the East or Northeast, the western shore of the lake felt its fury. The waves rolled ocean like, and the roar of the surf resembled more that of the Atlantic than ever I remember to have heard it on any previous occasion. As our commercial marine had not gone into Winter quarters, many vessels were caught out in this terrible storm of snow and wind, and quite a number of wrecks are reported. The schooner *Arrow* was driven upon a bar about thirteen miles north of here, and her crew of six men, after remaining on board nearly twenty-four hours, were taken off the wreck by a boat from a tug sent to their rescue; but scarcely had they set foot in the boat when a huge wave capsized it, turning it over endwise, and they were all lost, together with one of the crew of the boat. The telegraph will undoubtedly bring you intelligence of further disasters all along the lakes. On land the damage was considerable, and in one, the blowing over of a frail tenement in the northern part of the city, was attended with the loss of life—a woman and child being killed by the falling debris. Wabash-avenue Rink, a large brick structure, is in ruins, the roof having been crushed in by the heavy body of snow which had fallen upon it.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.

There have been two convictions for wife-killing in this city within a week, and one WALSH, who shot his wife in cold blood, has been sentenced to be hung on the 10th of December. The other, WILSON, although guilty of a cruel murder, was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced to the State Penitentiary for six years. Wife-killing is quite a fashionable amusement in Chicago, and it created considerable astonishment that these two convictions should have been had, after the immunity, with which murder has been done here for some time past. A few hangings would have a wholesome effect upon the ruffianism which prevails here, and might possibly put a stop to our daily murders.

The Historical Society held its annual meeting last evening, Hon. J. Y. SCAMMON was reëlected President. Their new building cost in the neighborhood of $60,000. The regular receipts last year have been about $5,000. There has been quite a large addition to its stock of historical publications, which now amount to some 20,000 volumes, of all kinds.

Nothing new in business. No improvement in trade or in financial affairs. We are looking for a "hard" Winter in more respects than one.

Completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 24.

General WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, returned yesterday from New-York, where, we learn, he has completed the contract for the completion of his road to the Ohio River. We are informed that Mr. A. A. LOW has subscribed $1,000,000, Mr. W. H. ASPINWALL, $1,000,000, Messrs. FISK & HATCH $2,000,000, Mr. C. P. HUNTINGDON $2,000,000, Messrs. BLISS, WINSLOW, WAINWRIGHT and STEWART $1,000,000 each. These gentlemen are all of New-York, and some of them have been largely and successfully engaged in railroad enterprises. We learn that General JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, of this city, has also subscribed $1,000,000. Ten per cent. of the money subscribed is to be paid on the 1st of January next, and the work is to be pushed forward with the utmost vigor to its completion.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Nov. 25, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Connor, Repper, McGrath, McQuade—9.

The minutes of meeting held November twenty-two were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Gustavs Obom to have the Skandinavisk Post appointed a Corporation newspaper.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By the President—

Petition of Bryan McKenny for permission to erect a bay window on his premises, corner of Fortieth-street and Park-avenue; in connection therewith, resolution that permission be given to Bryan McKenny to erect a bay window on his premises on the northwest corner of Fortieth-street and Park-avenue.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That First-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Tenth-street, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of S. Cambrelling, President of the Board of Trustees of St. Bartholomew's Church, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, as a donation to reimburse him for moneys paid for taxes and assessments levied against said church property.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Stafford Pavement Company, with specifications for laying their pavement.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions—To flag sidewalk full width on west side of Hudson-street, between Desbrosses and Canal streets; to place and light two gaslamps in front of St. Stephen's Orphan Home, Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; also, in front of the Church of St. Chrysostom, northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth street, and in front of numbers two hundred and thirty-six and two hundred and forty-two Wooster-street.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution, That permission be given to Abrend Schultz to flag in front of his premises, northwest corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, at his own expense.

Which was concurred in.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Nov. 25, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Robinson, Hill, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neill, Jackson, Roberts—13.

The minutes of meetings held November seventeen, eighteen and twenty-two were approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That Thirty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Pettit.

Resolved, That gas lamp post now in front of number five hundred and fifty West Twenty-fifth-street be removed and placed ten feet east from its present location.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of Primary School number thirty-one, situated in Second-street, between Avenues C and D.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Culkin—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Greenwich-street, from Barrow to Morton-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That Thirty-sixth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be regulated, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That a bulkhead of the usual dimensions be built, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets, North River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over—

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, curb and gutter stones be reset, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That permission be given to Abrend Schultz to flag in front of his premises northwest corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, the same to be done at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To pave with Nicolson pavement Forty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; also Thirty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; also Forty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fifth-avenue, and Waverley-place, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; to pave with Belgian pavement Avenue C, from Houston to Eighteenth streets; to build sewers in One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A; to build a receiving basin and culvert on northeast corner of Norfolk and Hester streets; to reset curb and gutter stones on Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; to regulate and grade Worth-street, from Baxter to Chatham streets; to place and light gas lamps in front of Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue; to donate two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars to the New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society, to pay assessments, and four thousand dollars to the Hoffman Dispensary in aid of its funds.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution, To appoint Edward S. King a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of R. L. Larremore; resigned.

Which was concurred in.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Friday, twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part o the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain allthat part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Grenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Barrow-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C, and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of theEleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first-street, Ninety-fourth-street, Fifth avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River, including Ward's Island.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River, including Randall's Island.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the North River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Broome, Clinton and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Broome, Ridge and Division streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Broome, Cannon, Grand and Division streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Rivington, Clinton and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Rivington, Ridge and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Broome streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Willett, Rivington, Cannon and Broome streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Rivington, East and Delancey streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Delancey, East and Grand streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre, and Grand streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal street.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City, bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twenty-first-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Fifteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twentieth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that prrt of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Avenue A and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue B and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifty-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-first-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirty-second-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street and Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

ELECTION DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The First Assembly District contains the following:

First Ward complete—Six Election Districts.

Second Ward complete—Two Election Districts.

Third Ward complete—Four Election Districts.

Fifth Ward complete—Eight Election Districts.

The Second Assembly District contains the following:

Fourth Ward complete—Seven Election Districts.

Sixth Ward—First to Eighth Election Districts.

The Third Assembly District contains the following:

Sixth Ward—Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Districts.

Fourteenth Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fourth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventh Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fifth Assembly District contains the following:

Eighth Ward complete—Seventeen Election Districts.

Ninth Ward—First and Second Election Districts.

Fifteenth Ward—Eleventh Election District.

The Sixth Assembly District contains the following:

Thirteenth Ward complete—Nine Election Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District contains the following:

Ninth Ward—Eighth and Ninth Election Districts.

Fifteenth Ward—First to Tenth Election Districts.

Sixteenth Ward—First Election District.

The Eighth Assembly District contains the following:

Tenth Ward complete—Twelve Election Districts.

Eleventh Ward—First to Sixth Election Districts.

Seventeenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

The Ninth Assembly District contains the following:

Ninth Ward—Third to Seventh, and Tenth to Seventeenth Election Districts.

Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Election District.

The Tenth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventeenth Ward—Fourth to Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth to Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Eleventh Assembly District contains the following:

Eighteenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

Twentieth Ward—Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts.

Twenty-first Ward—Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Twelfth Assembly District contains the following:

Eleventh Ward—Seventh to Twenty-fifth Election Districts.

The Thirteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Sixteenth Ward—Second to Eighth, and Tenth to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Fourteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventeenth Ward—Tenth to Fourteenth, Sixteenth to Nineteenth, and Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Election Districts.

The Fifteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twentieth Ward—First to Tenth, and Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts.

The Sixteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Eighteenth Ward—Fourth to Twenty-fourth Election Districts.

The Seventeenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twenty-second Ward—First to Fourteenth Election Districts.

The Eighteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twenty-first Ward—First to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Nineteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twelfth Ward—First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Twentieth Assembly District contains the following:

Nineteenth Ward—First to Twentieth, Twenty-second and part of Thirty-first, (exclusive of Central Park,) Election Districts.

The Twenty-first Assembly District contains the following:

Twelfth Ward—Second to Fifteenth Election Districts.

Nineteenth Ward—Twenty-first and Twenty-third to Thirtieth Election Districts.

IN BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, Oct. 4, 1869.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be di to publish twice in each week, from now until el in the papers employed by the Corporation, the tion district boundaries as amended by the C Council, August one, one thousand sixty-nine. WILLIAM H.

COUNTY CANVASS.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR

SECRETARY OF STATE;
COMPTROLLER;
TREASURER;
ATTORNEY-GENERAL;
STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR;
CANAL COMMISSIONER;
INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS;
JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS;
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT in the First Judicial District;
SENATORS for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Senatorial Districts;
CONSTITUTION;
CONSTITUTION—Judiciary;
CONSTITUTION—Assessment and Taxation; and
CONSTITUTION—Property Qualification.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of November, 1869, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election, held on the 2d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Secretary of State was one hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and three.... 116,603
Of which HOMER A. NELSON received seventy-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-six.... 79,476
Of which FRANZ SIGEL received thirty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.... 36,897
Of which there were defective six.... 6
Of which there were blank sixty-seven.... 67
And of which there were scattering one hundred and fifty-seven.... 157—116,603

FOR COMPTROLLER.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller was one hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-five.... 116,595
Of which WILLIAM F. ALLEN received seventy-seven thousand eight hundred.... 77,800
Of which HORACE GREELEY received thirty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty.... 38,650
Of which there were defective three.... 3
Of which there were blank sixty-one.... 61
And of which there were scattering eighty-one.... 81—116,595

FOR TREASURER.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Treasurer was one hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred and seventy-eight.... 116,378
Of which WHEELER H. BRISTOL received eighty-two thousand eight hundred and seven.... 82,807
Of which THOMAS I. CHATFIELD received thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-two.... 33,452
Of which there were defective six.... 6
Of which there were blank forty-two.... 42
And of which there were scattering seventy-one.... 71—116,378

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Attorney-General was one hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one.... 116,331
Of which MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN received eighty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-two.... 82,582
Of which MARTIN I. TOWNSEND received thirty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-five.... 33,635
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank forty-four.... 44
And of which there were scattering sixty-eight.... 68—116,331

FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor was one hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred and forty-four.... 116,344
Of which VAN RENNSSELAER RICHMOND received eighty-two thousand seven hundred and seventeen.... 82,717
Of which WILLIAM B. TAYLOR received thirty-three thousand five hundred and eleven.... 33,511
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank forty-eight.... 48
And of which there were scattering sixty-six.... 66—116,344

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Canal Commissioner was one hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-one.... 116,441
Of which WILLIAM W. WRIGHT received eighty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.... 82,824
Of which STEPHEN T. HAYT received thirty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-six.... 33,496
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank fifty-seven.... 57
And of which there were scattering sixty-two.... 62—116,441

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of State Prisons was one hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and ninety-four.... 116,294
Of which FORDYCE L. LAFLIN received eighty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven.... 82,287
Of which DANIEL D. CONOVER received thirty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.... 33,848
Of which there were defective eight.... 8
Of which there were blank seventy-seven.... 77
And of which there were scattering seventy-four.... 74—116,294

FOR JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FOR FULL TERM.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, for full term, was one hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-one.... 112,621
Of which JOHN A. LOTT received eighty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven.... 82,457
Of which CHARLES MASON received twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.... 29,964
Of which there were defective twenty-eight.... 28
Of which there were blank forty-six.... 46
And of which there were scattering one hundred and twenty-six.... 126—112,621

TO FILL THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, DECEASED, WHICH TERM EXPIRES DEC. 31, 1869.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the unexpired term of William B. Wright, deceased, which term expires Dec. 31, 1869, was twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and fourteen.... 29,914
Of which CHARLES MASON received twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.... 29,877
Of which there were defective one.... 1
Of which there blank six.... 6
Of which there were scattering thirty.... 30—29,914

TO FILL THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF JOHN K. PORTER, RESIGNED, WHICH TERM EXPIRES DEC. 31, 1871.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the unexpired term of John K. Porter, resigned, which term expires Dec. 31, 1871, was one hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-six.... 112,276
Of which ROBERT EARL received eighty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-three.... 82,253
Of which LEWIS B. WOODRUFF received twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.... 29,864
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank thirty.... 30
And of which there were scattering, one hundred and twenty-eight.... 128—112,276

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District was one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-nine.... 112,539
Of which JOHN R. BRADY received seventy-eight thousand and twenty-eight.... 78,028
Of which THOMAS W. CLERKE received thirty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-three.... 34,283
Of which ERASTUS C. BENEDICT received thirty-five.... 35
Of which there were defective twenty-four.... 24
Of which there were blank forty-five.... 45
And of which there were scattering one hundred and twenty-four.... 124—112,539

FOR SENATORS.

FOURTH SENATE DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Fourth Senate District was twenty-nine thousand one hundred and four.... 29,104
Of which WILLIAM M. TWEED received twenty-five thousand five hundred and three.... 25,503
Of which BENJAMIN A. WILLIS received three thousand four hundred and fifteen.... 3,415
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank thirty-two.... 32
And of which there were scattering one hundred and fifty-three.... 153—29,104

FIFTH SENATE DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Fifth Senate District was twenty-one thousand two hundred and ten.... 21,210
Of which MICHAEL NORTON received ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.... 10,832
Of which JACOB SHARP received six thousand nine hundred and eleven.... 6,911
Of which IGNATIUS FLYNN received three thousand two hundred and ninety-six.... 3,296
Of which JAMES MICHALES, Jr., received eighty-nine.... 89
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank eleven.... 11
And of which there were scattering sixty-nine.... 69—21,210

SIXTH SENATE DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Sixth Senate District was twenty thousand and fifteen.... 20,015
Of which THOMAS J. CREAMER received fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.... 15,128
Of which IVERSON W. KNAPP received four thousand seven hundred and forty-one.... 4,741
Of which there were defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank seven.... 7
And of which there were scattering one hundred and thirty-eight.... 138—20,015

SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Seventh Senate District was twenty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.... 23,999
Of which JOHN J. BRADLEY received fifteen thousand two hundred and eighty-nine.... 15,289
Of which RUFUS F. ANDREWS received six thousand and seventy-three.... 6,073
Of which RICHARD O'BRIEN received two thousand five hundred and sixty-two.... 2,562
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank.... 7
And of which there were scattering.... 66—23,999

EIGHTH SENATE DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Eighth Senate District was nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty-five.... 19,465
Of which HENRY W. GENET received thirteen thousand six hundred and forty.... 13,640
Of which MYER STERN received five thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine.... 5,739
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank eighteen.... 18
And of which there were scattering sixty-six.... 66—19,465

FOR "CONSTITUTION."

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given, indorsed "Constitution," was ninety-one thousand four hundred and thirty-two.... 91,432
Of which there were "AGAINST THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION" sixty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-three.... 67,523
Of which there were "FOR THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION" twenty-three thousand eight hundred and nine.... 23,809
Of which there were defective seventeen.... 17
And of which there were blank eighty-three.... 83—91,432

FOR "CONSTITUTION—JUDICIARY."

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given, indorsed "Constitution—Judiciary," was ninety-one thousand six hundred and fourteen.... 91,614
Of which there were "AGAINST THE AMENDED JUDICIARY ARTICLE" sixty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-nine.... 65,599
Of which there were "FOR THE AMENDED JUDICIARY ARTICLE" twenty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.... 25,964
Of which there were defective twenty-five.... 25
And of which there were blank twenty-six.... 26—91,614

FOR "CONSTITUTION—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION."

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given, indorsed "Constitution—Assessment and Taxation," was eighty-eight thousand and eighty-eight.... 88,088
Of which there were "AGAINST A UNIFORM RULE OF ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY sixty-seven thousand and ninety-eight.... 67,098
Of which there were "FOR A UNIFORM RULE OF ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.... 20,928
Of which there were defective seventeen.... 17
And of which there were blank forty-five.... 45—88,088

FOR CONSTITUTION—PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given, indorsed "Constitution—Property Qualification," was ninety-two thousand six hundred and twenty-nine.... 92,629
Of which there were "FOR THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR COLORED MEN" sixty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-nine.... 65,189
Of which there were "AGAINST THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR COLORED MEN twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety.... 27,390
Of which there were defective.... 27
And of which there were blank.... 23—92,629

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN FOX, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk and Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, County Clerk's Office, ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement remaining on file in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the New-York County Court House, in the City and County of New-York, this twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the Office of the County Clerk of said County, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of November, 1869, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of said County, at the general election held on the 2d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the First Assembly District was six thousand five hundred and thirty-eight.... 6,538
Of which MICHAEL C. MURPHY received four thousand three hundred and eight.... 4,308
Of which TERENCE DUFFY received one thousand four hundred and seventy.... 1,470
Of which LOUIS PORTNER received seven hundred and fifty-four.... 754
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank two.... 2
And of which there were scattering.... 3—6,538

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District was six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.... 6,799
Of which DENIS BURNS received six thousand and forty-one.... 6,041
Of which PETER GRAHAM received six hundred and thirty-two.... 632
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank ninety-one.... 91
And of which there were scattering thirty-three.... 33—6,799

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Third Assembly District was six thousand nine hundred and fifteen.... 6,915
Of which OWEN CAVANAGH received four thousand six hundred and ninety-nine.... 4,699
Of which THOMAS MULLIGAN received one thousand three hundred and ninety-five.... 1,395
Of which MICHAEL C. SMITH received three hundred and ninety-six.... 396
Of which WILLIAM H. ROONEY received three hundred and seventy-three.... 373
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank three.... 3
And of which there were scattering forty-eight.... 48—6,915

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Fourth Assembly District, was five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two.... 5,762
Of which JOHN J. BLAIR received four thousand one hundred and thirty-eight.... 4,138
Of which JAMES BLACKWELL received one thousand one hundred and sixty-two.... 1,162
Of which WILLIAM McMAHON received four hundred and fifty-six.... 456
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there was blank one.... 1
And of which there were scattering four.... 4—5,762

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Fifth Assembly District, was six thousand five hundred and ninety-two.... 6,592
Of which PETER MITCHELL received three thousand three hundred and sixty-seven.... 3,367
Of which CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.... 1,964
Of which JOSEPH MURPHY received one thousand two hundred and thirteen.... 1,213
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there was blank one.... 1
And of which there were scattering forty-six.... 46—6,592

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Sixth Assembly District was three thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.... 3,767
Of which TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.... 1,935
Of which THOMAS BRADY received one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.... 1,237
Of which GUSTAV A. RATZ received five hundred and seventy-two.... 572
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there was blank one.... 1
And of which there were scattering twenty-one.... 21—3,767

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Seventh Assembly District was four thousand one hundred and forty-seven.... 4,147
Of which JOHN CAREY received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.... 1,752
Of which CHARLES P. SHAW received one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight.... 1,168
Of which CORNELIUS VAN COTT received nine hundred and eighty-one.... 981
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank five.... 5
And of which there were scattering two hundred and thirty-nine.... 239—4,147

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Eighth Assembly District was six thousand three hundred and thirty-one.... 6,331
Of which MARTIN NACHTMAN received four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven.... 4,297
Of which WILLIAM WIEGANDT received one thousand three hundred and twenty-four.... 1,324
Of which CHARLES L. MORRIS received six hundred and seventeen.... 617
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank five.... 5
And of which there were scattering eighty-seven.... 87—6,331

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Ninth Assembly District was five thousand eight hundred and twelve.... 5,812
Of which WILLIAM G. BERGEN received two thousand six hundred and thirteen.... 2,613
Of which JOHN M. COSTA received two thousand five hundred and sixty-three.... 2,563
Of which JAMES D. McCLELLAND received five hundred and seventeen.... 517
Of which EDWARD C. FALCONER received twenty-five.... 25
Of which there were defective three.... 3
Of which there were blank two.... 2
And of which there were scattering eighty-nine.... 89—5,812

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Tenth Assembly District was five thousand and ninety-eight.... 5,098
Of which OWEN MURPHY received two thousand two hundred and seventy-six.... 2,276
Of which CHRISTOPHER FLECKE received one thousand six hundred and sixty-nine.... 1,669
Of which ELI TAYLOR received one thousand and ninety-five.... 1,095
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank four.... 4
And of which there were scattering fifty-three.... 53—5,098

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Eleventh Assembly District was four thousand three hundred and ninety-four.... 4,394
Of which JOHN H. WHITE received two thousand two hundred and twenty-four.... 2,224
Of which PETER TRAINER received one thousand nine hundred and eight.... 1,908
Of which JOHN KERNS received one hundred and ninety-five.... 195
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank twelve.... 12
And of which there were scattering fifty-four.... 54—4,394

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Twelfth Assembly District was four thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.... 4,949
Of which WILLIAM W. COOK received three thousand two hundred and nineteen.... 3,219
Of which SAMUEL CREGAR received one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven.... 1,177
Of which LEWIS S. GOEBEL received five hundred and forty-six.... 546
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there was blank one.... 1
And of which there were scattering five.... 5—4,949

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Thirteenth Assembly District was four thousand six hundred and five.... 4,605
Of which RICHARD FLANAGAN received two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine.... 2,359
Of which ALEXANDER McLEOD received two thousand and twenty-seven.... 2,027
Of which ASAHEL R. HERRICK received one hundred and seventy-one.... 171
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there was blank one.... 1
And of which there were scattering forty-six.... 46—4,605

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Fourteenth Assembly District was three thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.... 3,767
Of which JOHN R. HENNESSEY received two thousand two hundred and twenty.... 2,220
Of which JOHN J. KEHOE received one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine.... 1,489
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank three.... 3
And of which there were scattering fifty-three.... 53—3,767

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Fifteenth Assembly District was five thousand and eighty-two.... 5,082
Of which ALEXANDER FREAR received three thousand and twenty-three.... 3,023
Of which JOHN GOLLER received nine hundred and twenty-one.... 921
Of which ISAAC TAYLOR, Jr., received five hundred and ninety-three.... 593
Of which HOWARD A. WHITFIELD received four hundred and forty-six.... 446
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank nine.... 9
And of which there were scattering eighty-nine.... 89—5,082

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Sixteenth Assembly District was six thousand two hundred and seventy-three.... 6,273
Of which JAMES IRVING received three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven.... 3,267
Of which FRANCIS R. PURCELL received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two.... 1,762
Of which RICHARD M. LUSH received one thousand two hundred and four.... 1,204
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank four.... 4
And of which there were scattering thirty-four.... 34—6,273

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District was six thousand two hundred and twelve.... 6,212
Of which GEORGE W. PLUNKITT received two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven.... 2,427
Of which FREDERICK H. FLAGGE received one thousand nine hundred and twenty.... 1,920
Of which CHARLES A. FLAMMER received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.... 1,862
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there was blank one.... 1
And of which there was scattering one.... 1—6,212

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Eighteenth Assembly District was eight thousand one hundred and eighty-eight.... 8,188
Of which LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN received seven thousand one hundred and fifty-three.... 7,153
Of which ROBERT H. LYON received nine hundred and ninety-nine.... 999
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank three.... 3
And of which there were scattering thirty-one.... 31—8,188

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly District was two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine.... 2,749
Of which THOMAS C. FIELDS received one thousand seven hundred and thirty three.... 1,733
Of which ROSWELL D. HATCH received nine hundred and eighty-eight.... 988
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there was blank one.... 1
And of which there were scattering twenty-six.... 26—2,749

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Twentieth Assembly District was five thousand three hundred and nineteen.... 5,319
Of which JOHN BROWN received two thousand four hundred and forty.... 2,440
Of which DAVID BABCOCK received two thousand and twenty-two.... 2,022
Of which PATRICK McGOVERN received eight hundred and thirty-one.... 831
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank nine.... 9
And of which there were scattering sixteen.... 16—5,319

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of member of Assembly for the Twenty-first Assembly District was five thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.... 5,731
Of which WILLIAM HITCHMAN received two thousand nine hundred and eighteen.... 2,918
Of which ROBERT C. BROWN received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five.... 1,735
Of which WILLIAM H. McCARTHY received eight hundred and seventy-four.... 874
Of which ALEXANDER THAIN received one hundred and ninety-one.... 191
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank six.... 6
And of which there were scattering five.... 5—5,731

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN FOX, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk and Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, County Clerk's Office, ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement remaining on file in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the New-York County Court House, in the City and County of New-York, this twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY;
CORONER;
JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT of the City of New-York;
JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of the City of New-York;
SURROGATE;
RECORDER, and
JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT of the City of New-York.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of November; 1869, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said County, at the general election held on the 2d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of District-Attorney was one hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and eight.... 114,208
Of which SAMUEL B. GARVIN received seventy-two thousand six hundred and sixty-five.... 72,665
Of which E. DELAFIELD SMITH received twenty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-six.... 29,486
Of which JOHN H. ANTHON received ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.... 10,831
Of which THEODORE E. TOMLINSON received one thousand and five.... 1,005
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank sixty-six.... 66
And of which there were scattering one hundred and fifty-four.... 154—114,208

FOR CORONER.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Coroner was one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and five.... 114,405
Of which WILLIAM SCHIRMER received sixty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-one.... 69,591
Of which NELSON W. YOUNG received forty-four thousand six hundred and eight.... 44,608
Of which JOHN H. YOUNG received two.... 2
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank fifty-six.... 56
And of which there were scattering one hundred and forty-six.... 146—114,405

FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FOR FULL TERM.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New York, for full term, was two hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred and eleven.... 223,911
Of which JOHN J. FREEDMAN received eighty thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.... 80,869
Of which JOHN H. McCUNN received seventy-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.... 73,895
Of which CHARLES GOEPP received thirty thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven.... 30,977
Of which FREEMAN J. FITHIAN received thirty thousand one hundred and thirteen.... 30,113
Of which MARTIN T. McMAHON received seven thousand six hundred and eighty-three.... 7,683
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank one hundred and eighty-five.... 185
And of which there were scattering one hundred and eighty-eight.... 188—223,911

TO FILL THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, DECEASED, WHICH TERM EXPIRES DEC. 31, 1871.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York, to fill the unexpired term of Anthony L. Robertson, deceased, which term expires December 31, 1871, was one hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.... 111,963
Of which JAMES C. SPENCER received eighty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-one.... 81,521
Of which SAMUEL C. REED received thirty thousand two hundred and sixteen.... 30,216
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which there were blank sixty.... 60
And of which there were scattering one hundred and sixty-five.... 165—111,963

FOR JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FOR FULL TERM.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, for full term, was one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-nine.... 112,569
Of which FREDERICK W. LOEW received eighty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-nine.... 82,669
Of which ELIAL F. HALL received twenty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-nine.... 29,699
Of which there was defective one.... 1
Of which their were blank eighty-seven.... 87
And of which there were scattering one hundred and thirteen.... 113—112,569

TO FILL VACANCY.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City of New-York, to fill vacancy, was eighty-two thousand four hundred and one.... 82,401
Of which FREDERICK W. LOEW received eighty two thousand three hundred and eighteen.... 82,318
Of which there were defective three.... 3
Of which there were blank twenty-two.... 22
And of which there were scattering fifty-eight.... 58—82,401

FOR SURROGATE.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Surrogate was one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.... 112,731
Of which ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS received eighty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-three.... 82,663
Of which ISAAC DAYTON received twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and eight.... 29,808
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank fifty-two.... 52
And of which there were scattering two hundred and six.... 206—112,731

FOR RECORDER.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Recorder was one hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy.... 111,770
Of which JOHN K. HACKETT received seventy-five thousand six hundred and thirty-four.... 75,634
Of which DORMAN B. EATON received twenty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-nine.... 29,669
Of which MAX GOEPP received six thousand and sixty-three.... 6,063
Of which CHARLES PRICE received one hundred and ten.... 110
Of which there were defective three.... 3
Of which there were blank seventy-five.... 75
And of which there were scattering two hundred and sixteen.... 216—111,770

FOR JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York was one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-eight.... 112,578
Of which MICHAEL C. GROSS received eighty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.... 81,857
Of which CHARLES T. POLHEMUS received twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ten.... 29,710
Of which THOMAS W. KEARNEY received seven hundred and sixty-six.... 766
Of which there were defective two.... 2
Of which there were blank sixty-four.... 64
And of which there were scattering one hundred and seventy-nine.... 179—112,578

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN FOX, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk and Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, County Clerk's Office, ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement remaining on file in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the New-York County Court House, in the City and County of New-York, this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY,
CORONER,
JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT of the City of New-York,
SURROGATE,
RECORDER, and
JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT of the City of New-York.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several election districts of said county, at the general election held on the second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, do hereby certify, determine, and declare:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

That SAMUEL B. GARVIN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York.

CORONER.

That WILLIAM SCHIRMER, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Coroner of the City and County of New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT.

That JOHN J. FREEDMAN and JOHN H. McCUNN, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, for the full term.

That JAMES C. SPENCER, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, to fill the unexpired term of Anthony L. Robertson, deceased, which term expires December thirty-one, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one.

COMMON PLEAS.

That FREDERICK W. LOEW, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, for the full term.

That FREDERICK W. LOEW, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, to fill vacancy.

SURROGATE.

That ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Surrogate of the County of New-York.

RECORDER.

That JOHN K. HACKETT, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.

JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT.

That MICHAEL C. GROSS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.

We certify this declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN FOX, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk and Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, County Clerk's office, ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original declaration on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the New-York County Court House, in the City and County of New-York, this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, IN RELATION TO MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of said County, at the general election held on the second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That MICHAEL C. MURPHY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the First Assembly District, in said county.

That DENIS BURNS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Second Assembly District in said county.

That OWEN CAVANAGH, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Third Assembly District in said county.

That JOHN J. BLAIR, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Fourth Assembly District in said county.

That PETER MITCHELL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District in said county.

That TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL, by the the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District in said county.

That JOHN CAREY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Seventh Assembly District in said county.

That MARTIN NACHTMAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Eighth Assembly District in said county.

That WILLIAM G. BERGEN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Ninth Assembly District in said county.

That OWEN MURPHY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Tenth Assembly District in said county.

That JOHN H. WHITE, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Eleventh Assembly District in said county.

That WILLIAM W. COOK, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Twelfth Assembly District in said county.

That RICHARD FLANAGAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District in said county.

That JOHN R. HENNESSEY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District in said county.

That ALEXANDER FREAR, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District in said county.

That JAMES IRVING, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District in said county.

That GEORGE W. PLUNKITT, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Seventeenth Assembly District in said county.

That LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Eighteenth Assembly District in said county.

That THOMAS C. FIELDS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Nineteenth Assembly District in said county.

That JOHN BROWN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twentieth Assembly District in said county.

That WILLIAM HITCHMAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected member of Assembly in and for the Twenty-first Assembly District in said county.

We certify this declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN FOX, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk and Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York. County Clerk's office, ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement remaining on file in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

Witness my hand and official seal, at the New-York County Court House, in the City and County of New-York, this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk of the County of New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117	117¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114¼	115
Coupon, 1881	117	117¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅜	115
5-20 Regis., 1862	112	112¼	10-40 Regis	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	114	114¼	10-40 Coupon	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	112	112¼	Gold	124⅛	124¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅛	113	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE,
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property.... $3,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only.... 203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low prices. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgages, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

BANKING HOUSE OF GILMAN, SON & CO.,
NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
The coupons of the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company, due 1st December, 1869, will be paid at maturity, in coin, on presentation at our office.
GILMAN, SON & CO.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES FOR
Southern State, City and Railroad Bonds, past-due Coupons and Southern Bank Notes.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Dec. 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNION Petroleum Company of New-York have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. ($2 per share) on the capital stock, payable at the Treasurer's office on and after Dec. 1.
A. CURTISS, Secretary and Treasurer,
Office of Messrs. Weston & De Billier, No. 15 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

A LOAN OF $1,500,000,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT.
INTEREST IN GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
SECURED BY A FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE ON THEIR RAILWAY, WHICH RUNS FROM ST. JOSEPH
TO
FORT KEARNEY.

Total length of Road 271 Miles.

Distance Mortgaged, 111 Miles, and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.

Trustee for Bondholders—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York.

This line of Railroad is the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West through Eastern Kansas into the very heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and Pacific States.

These Bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 15, 1869, payable at maturity in gold in the City of New-York.

The interest is payable in Gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of Eight Per Cent., Free of Government Tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents on a $1,000 Bond:

In New-York.... $40, gold.
In London.... £8 4s. 4d
In Frankfort-on-the-Main.... 100 flor.

On $500 bond one-half these amounts respectively.

They are Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, but can be registered, and on surrender of the Coupons can be converted into Registered Bonds.

Company's Capital Stock.... $10,000,000
to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.

The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of.... $4,000,000

While the loan is only $1,500,000, and is the only debt against the Company.

The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that can be issued by the Company.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds.

We offer these bonds at the low price of 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to this loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY as a SAFE, SURE, and PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business
JAY COOKE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS
CONSTANTLY PURCHASED
BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Florida Lumber, Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of C. W. Godard, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to vote to increase the capital stock of the Company to $2,500,000, and to make the par value of the shares $100, and other business.

(Signed) JOHN B. SARSON,
C. W. GODARD,
N. MICKELS,
JOHN A. FOSTER,
D. D. T. MOORE,
E. REYMANN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Eastern Division,) due Dec. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

Holders of the above bonds and the issue of the first mortgage bonds on the Western Division are informed that they can have the same registered at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, upon giving one day's notice.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on Dec. 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 20 until Dec 1.
JOHN KERR, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 338 6th-av., Booth's Building.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums, from $1 to $10,000. Money deposited now draws interest from 1st of next month. Allowed by charter to keep "check accounts." Deposits subject to check at sight, and four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER,
HUGH MURRAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

A HALF PER CENT. MORE INterest is allowed on deposits made on or before Dec. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY *vs.* HELEN M. COOK, BENJAMIN F. COOK, ROBERT FOULDS, CHARLES JONES, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the said Benjamin F. Cook and Morgan Jones.—Amended Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, State of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.
TAYLOR & ANDREWS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A copy of the amended summons and complaint was filed with the Clerk of Richmond County on the 9th day of October, 1869. TAYLOR & ANDREWS,
o30-1aw6wSa* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—THEODORE YOUNG, EVELINE YOUNG and JOSEPH YOUNG by JOHN D. PRAY, their guardian or next friend, plaintiffs, against JOHN YOUNG, BENJAMIN YOUNG and MARGARET A. CATHIE, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court House, Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 365 Fulton-st., (over the Dime Savings Bank,) Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 3, 1869.
PRAY, KNAEBEL & PRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 4th day of November, 1869. PRAY, KNAEBEL & PRAY,
n6-13aw6wSa Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL B. H. JUDAH, plaintiff, against ELISHA RUCKMAN and MARGARET his wife, James S. Sandford and Mortimer Porter, as survivors of Garret H. Stryker, Clara A. Davenport, Mortimer Porter, Clark B. Wheeler, Alexander Bonnell, Henry Dusenbury, Joseph W. Dusenbury, George T. Young, James S. Vosseler, Charles B. Sliger, Peter H. Van Wagenen, Richard L. Simonson, Robert Moffit, David Tweedy and Daniel M. Porter, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at said City, on the 26th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 76 Cedar-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 26, 1869.
JUDAH, DICKINSON & GOLDSCHMIDT,
n27-1aw6wSa* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CLEMENT A. AUFFMORDT, A. WILLIAM KESSLER, JOHN F. DUGNER, CLEMENT A. AUFFMORDT, JR., plaintiffs, against LOUIS and SON, (their first names being unknown,) defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-five cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 22, 1869.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Take notice, the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of November, 1869.
n27-1aw6wSa* S. C., JR.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IN THE FIRST STAGES OF PRIVATE diseases, Dr. LAMONT cures them (at No. 896 Broadway, from 12 to 8 daily) before the system is affected. Those who would escape the sufferings of death itself almost, will not take the advertised medicines or employ a general practitioner. See the certified cures of such patients in his Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE before treatment or marriage.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND COMplaints of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Vigor restored by his Magical Invigorators.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes by Dr. EVANS' Magical Invigorators. $5 per pack.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER [illegible] **AV., NEAR 3D**-st., [illegible] marble mantels and headstones [illegible] factory.